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WHOLE NO. 2608.

SENATOR BURTON TURNED DOWN BY THE PRESIDENT

Kansas Politician Tricks Him Into Endorsing Stock He Knew Nothing About.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 31.—William Allen White says in his newspaper, the *Gazette*, of Emporia, Kan., today that Senator Burton has aroused President Roosevelt's anger by using a personal letter to advertise a St. Louis private exhibition scheme. The *Gazette* says:

"A few weeks ago D. W. Mulvane went to Washington to press claims of Charles Bloodsmith as a candidate to succeed Judge Hook. He told the President that as Senator Long and Mr. Leland and Gov. Baley had been recognized in the appointment of Judge Hook to the circuit judgeship, it was only fair that Senator Burton and Mulvane and that wing of the party should be recognized in the appointment of Hook's successor.

"Otherwise Mulvane represented, it would be apparent to the people of Kansas that the President favored the Leland faction as against the Burton faction. Mulvane did not get on well in his interview with the President. He got little encouragement and wired Burton, who sent him back.

This spring Burton called at the White House and told the President that he (Burton) was interested in a high class Christian exhibit at St. Louis to be an exact reproduction of the city of Jerusalem. He represented to the President that the scheme would enable many religious people to see Jerusalem who could not afford the trip and that it would give thousands a stimulus to Bible study who might otherwise not have it.

The President was enthusiastic about the matter and gave Burton a letter to some friends, speaking highly of the idea as a moral agent. Thereon Burton took the letter, which was a personal and private one, put it in the centre of a big advertisement of the stock of the Jerusalem scheme and sent it to a magazine, making the President, by the wording of the advertisement, advise people to buy stock in Burton's scheme.

The magazine to which it was sent is a thoroughly reputable one, and, seeing an alleged letter from the President boasting a stock scheme, before printing the advertisement wrote to the President to learn if it was genuine. He got that letter the day Mulvane was to call the second time to urge the Smith appointment as the Burton candidate.

Roosevelt was in a full-blooded rage. His language was cracking the paint on the White House and the cool young Mulvane ran into something that seemed like a cross between a cyclone and a volcano. He was told for the last time the President was done with Burton; that Burton had betrayed his confidence and had attempted to make the President buy stock which he knew nothing about. More than that, he demanded the letter which Burton obtained and Mulvane did not get to the Smith matter at all.

Mulvane wired the facts to Burton, got the letter back and the President summoned Senator Long to a conference. It comes to the *Gazette* from the highest possible authority outside the White House that the President has told his friends that from now on Burton would be considered politically a Democratic Senator, so far as patronage is concerned, and that the President requested Mr. Long to get as many of the Kansas Congressmen as possible united on a candidate to succeed Hook and the appointment would be made. Today the Kansas delegation met at Topeka to caucus on the matter of Hook's successor.

"W. P. Hackney, who has been playing pretty close to Burton, said that Burton had said if this thing kept getting worse he (Burton) would get pulled into the Administration to beat any man Long might possibly endorse. Burton had just heard from Mulvane about the letter and the dumping of Smith."

BURTON HAD A TOP.

SHARON SPRINGS, Kas., July 12.—It was noticed when President Roosevelt and Senator Burton were here together, Burton tried hard to get the President interested in a patent top

which he had in a plush case. He spun it several times under the President's eye but could not get a flattering opinion from him. Burton told the President to keep the top and the latter said he would give it to his children.

"It would be very interesting," said Senator Burton, "to know what such an interesting family as yours thinks of this top."

The President was sure they would like it. This general answer did not seem to satisfy the Senator. After a while he remarked again:

"I hope you will let us know how the children like that top."

But the President apparently didn't hear him at all.

The publication by Mr. White of the story about the use which Senator Burton is said to have tried to make of the President's letter about the St. Louis Jerusalem show, shed a great light on the top incident, in the opinion of the local politicians. They are wondering if Senator Long still believes that he is the individual most interested in presenting the President with that top.

But no one among those who discussed the matter on the railroad station platform today could recall having seen any testimonial for the top purporting to come from the Roosevelt household. It cannot be learned that any was ever sent.

"There's other folks," says Sharon Springs, "in the world just as slick as Burton is."

It is violating no confidence to say that among Senator Burton's friends there exists no greater affection for Mr. Roosevelt than, according to Mr. White, exists in Mr. Roosevelt's bosom for Mr. Burton and Mr. Mulvane. Senator Burton and Mr. Mulvane have openly advanced the now somewhat antiquated and discounted opinion that Mr. Roosevelt is a person easily fooled.

Mulvane—"Dave," as we of Kansas call him affectionately—well deserves the appellation applied to him by Mr. White, "the cool Mulvane." He is a graduate of Yale, he is quiet of manners, refined in speech, and has apparently a smooth and even temper in the face of all adversity. He is not subject to vain enthusiasm. He knows what he wants; he knows why he wants it; his history before and after he came to be Republican National Committee-man for this State shows that he has almost invariably attained his objects.

Between the cool Mulvane and the enthusiastic Roosevelt there has ever been a subtle atmosphere of antagonism. It began way back in 1900 when Mulvane managed Mr. Roosevelt's campaign trip through Kansas as candidate for Vice-President. Mr. Roosevelt had planned to work as hard as he thought he ought to work in Kansas. Mr. Mulvane had planned about twice as much work as Mr. Roosevelt. When Mr. Roosevelt passed out of Kansas he looked over the programme of the last three days and discovered that he had somehow followed Mr. Mulvane's programme and not his own. His patience under the discovery was not increased by the information that Mulvane was quietly inviting congratulations in Kansas for having "given the strenuous gentleman all the strenuously his strenuous appetite called for."

Folks in the East know how Mr. Louis F. Payne of New York regards Mr. Roosevelt. It is the accepted opinion here that Mr. Payne and Mr. Mulvane could spend a very pleasant evening together if they could meet. On this last visit of the President to Kansas Mulvane wanted to ride on the President's train. For some years past Kansas folks have been ardent enthusiasts of Mr. Roosevelt's advancement. Everybody who has traveled with Mr. Roosevelt has shared in this generous outpouring from Kansas hearts. Mr. Mulvane was informed that this was not a political trip and that there was no reason why a National Committee-man, as such, should be taken along. Mr. Mulvane was "cool" enough to say that "this was all news to him," and to withdraw his request. But Senator Burton was there. He was all there as the stories of the Jerusalem show, and the gilt top both tend to show.

Whether the Burton-Mulvane combination will now revise its opinion of the childish innocence and credulosity of the President of the United States is the burning question in Sharon Springs.

CURTIS IAUKEA DOESN'T EXPLAIN THOSE STAINS

But He Leaves Republican Party and Joins Issues With Home Rulers—Republicanism In Territory May Now Go To Smash.

Editor Advertiser:—In a newspaper controversy, you have me at your mercy. You can turn and distort language until a person looks ridiculous in the eyes of your readers. There may be occasions when we can meet on a more equal footing; on the political stump for instance, at the coming county election.

As you seem to be so anxious to peer into a man's innermost conscience, I will satisfy your curiosity, by relating the following which might serve as the confessions of a contrite heart. A lesson also may be deduced that party leaders would do well to ponder:

Once on a time, when the monarchy was tottering to its fall, and the friends of liberal and progressive ideas needed all the friends it could muster to lend semblance of Hawaiian support to the movement, I happened to be one of the few (so few indeed that you could almost count them on the fingers of one hand) who came to the assistance of the annexationists. A conspicuous figure in court circles and official life I naturally drew upon my head the deep hatred and prejudices of my own race.

Unmindful of the enmity of an outraged people I stood steadfast to the cause of annexation believing that with it would come the reward commensurate with the loss of a declining monarchy. Together with the party of American ideas I made choice of one of the great political parties as a factor through whose influence the best interests of the country would be best conserved.

But alas! it was not to be; for the very people who preached the doctrines of democracy proved traitors to the cause of annexation. It was not the free and liberal institutions of Americanism that they were seeking but the full exercise of American citizenship.

Times have changed however, and with the new conditions men have also



AS A COLONEL.

RUSSIA STILL BUSY WITH HER WAR SCHEMES

Asks Permission To Send Warships For the Orient Through the Dardanelles.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

MOSCOW, July 31.—There is great military activity in the south of Russia. Large orders for ammunition are being filled at the arsenals here and elsewhere.

TIENTSIN, July 31.—It is reported here that Russia is enlisting Chinese in Manchuria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31.—Russia has asked permission for warships of the Black Sea fleet to pass the Dardanelles en-route to the Orient.

LONDON, July 31.—The House of Commons passed the sugar convention bill to second reading. Joseph Chamberlain advocated the voluntary abandonment of bounties.

LISBON, July 31.—The United States cruiser Chicago has been ordered back to a home port for repairs. She will later become the flagship of the Pacific Station.

PEKING, July 31.—There has been a renewal of repressive measures intended to terrify the party of progress. Forty liberal Chinese have been recommended for punishment by the Dowager Empress and native editors of Shanghai have been threatened with torture.

Volcano Marshall, editor of the *Shanghai Times*, is championing the cause of the Chinese editors who have been threatened with torture. Over a month ago the Chinese were arrested for libelling the Empress Dowager and convicted. Marshall had a two column story in his paper denouncing the judge and he followed it up on the second day with a second attack on the court that tried the Chinese. Those tried were three middle-aged Chinese newspapermen. A few days later Marshall had an editorial paragraph in his paper saying that editors were accustomed to go to jail whenever there was a good cause to fight for.

FOLSON, July 31.—Sheriff Reese believes he has located the escaped convicts and a posse is trying to surround them.

WORK IS BEGUN ON NEW WHARF SYSTEM

Soundings are already being taken for the reorganization of the wharf system of Honolulu and the deepening of the harbor to accommodate the largest vessels in the world. Jas. T. Taylor is in charge of the work of boring and sounding and as soon as he has done actual construction and dredging will be begun.

The Legislature appropriated the sum of \$300,000 for the beginning of the work upon the new wharf system, though Supt. Cooper had asked for \$400,000 this year, the balance of \$350,000 to be appropriated two years hence. This amount is in the loan bill, but the regular appropriation laws carry \$200,000 which can be used for work upon the harbor and wharves before the loan of \$2,000,000 is negotiated.

"Soundings and borings are now being made in the harbor under direction of Jas. T. Taylor," said Supt. Cooper yesterday. "As soon as this is completed we will begin the construction of the new wharves for which specifications are now being prepared.

"The soundings are being made in the harbor and the borings in the bar which is to be deepened. There is money available for this purpose now. I don't know exactly how wide the channel will be made, it depends entirely upon the results of the surveys now being made. It will probably be from thirty-three to thirty-four feet deep, and will be made so as to accommodate the largest vessels which ply the Pacific, or are being built for this part of the world.

"Work will be started on the new wharf system as soon as possible. Some money is available already, which can be used for deepening the harbor and for rebuilding or repairing wharves. Altogether there is over half a million dollars at the disposal of the Department for work upon the reorganization of the wharf system in Honolulu. Of this amount \$300,000 is in the loan bill for the principal work on the wharves. Then there is \$150,000 in the eighteen months bill for general repairing and dredging. There are other items for dredging in front of wharves and in the harbor and also for repairs to wharves in Honolulu, in the current appropriation bills.

"The first wharf to be built under the new plan will be that just Ewa of the naval wharf. It will be built upon the site of the present Pacific Mail dock at the foot of Alakea street. Alongside of it will be constructed a second slip toward Allen street. Both of these wharves will be slips just as the naval docks are.

"No change will be made in the Oceanic dock which is now being rebuilt by the government. Both the Brewer and the Sorenson wharves are to be extended further out also. The general plan followed will be the same as that already published in the Advertiser. There will be no delay in the work, specifications are being prepared in the office now, and bids will then be asked."

TERRY ORDERED HERE AGAINST HIS WISHES

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Secretary of the Navy Moody today disposed of two important matters of command, in assigning Rear Admiral Silas Terry to duty as commandant of the naval station at Honolulu, and offering Rear Admiral Merrill Miller, who has not long to serve on the active list, the post of commander-in-chief of the South Atlantic naval force and station, to succeed Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner, who has applied to be relieved. Admiral Terry was recently relieved from the command of the Washington Navy Yard. Admiral Miller is the commandant of the navy yard at Mare Island, Cal.

It is customary for the Navy Department to consult flag officers as to their preference before assigning them to new duty, but Admiral Terry was told that he had been selected for the Honolulu naval station. He objected and asked to be appointed chairman of the Lighthouse Board in Washington upon the retirement from active service next month of Rear Admiral G. C. Remey, the present chairman.

Admiral Terry was then informed by Secretary Moody that he could not have the lighthouse chairmanship, because it had been promised to Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, the present commander-in-chief of the Asiatic naval station. As Admiral Evans will not return to this country until next year, Admiral Terry requested that he be permitted to serve as head of the Lighthouse Board until Admiral Evans came back.

Mr. Moody's response to this was that the Navy Department did not feel inclined to give Admiral Terry this desirable assignment, because he had been informed that the Admiral had shown up badly before a court of inquiry several years ago which investigated some shortcomings for which Admiral Terry was alleged to have been responsible. Admiral Terry thereupon produced the records of the court of inquiry, which showed that he had been completely exonerated. This caused Mr. Moody to withhold the orders for Admiral Terry to go to Honolulu, but to-day he decided that the orders should be issued.

Mr. Moody said this evening that he had not decided who would be chairman of the Lighthouse Board in the interval between Admiral Remey's retirement and Admiral Evans's return to the United States.

CANDIDATES FOR COUNTY PLACE TO BE NAMED LATER

The Home Rule Convention Closes With Call for Maui's Gathering Alone.

With the adoption of a declaration of principles and the sounding of notes of campaign oratory the Home Rule convention of 1903 was closed yesterday afternoon, the delegates leaving to the care of President Kalanakalani the calling of the conventions for the various counties for the naming of the candidates for the several offices.

The principal work of the convention yesterday was to leave undisturbed the action re-electing the members of the executive committee, and as well the making of a plan for the securing control of the Kuokoa Home Rule, which newspaper has been the organ of the party. It was the almost unanimous opinion of the delegates that there should be such an organ and the only question at issue was the securing of funds for the taking over of control of the paper. It was reported that the paper could be secured by the payment of its debts, amounting to \$2,000, and as well it was suggested that there was something due the men who had managed it, for it was shown that J. M. Poepoe had acted as editor for eight months, and Charles Notley for the same period had been manager, but neither had received a cent of salary.

On motion of Makakau, of Lahaina, it was decided that stock should be sold at the rate of \$1 a share, every Home Ruler in the Islands being requested to subscribe, for the purpose of taking over the paper, and as well of providing for the unpaid bills to the working force. The total of the amount which it is hoped to raise will be placed at \$4000, which will give the organ a working fund as well. While Poepoe is the editor of the journal the name of George Markham stands at its head and it was decided that this should remain unchanged until such time as the changes had been provided for by the payment of the debt, and the taking over of the paper, when arrangements could be made for management and editing. One delegate tried to have it ordered that none but Home Rulers might buy stock, but he was voted down.

A number of minor changes in the constitution were made, one, an attempt to strike out of the document the names of the two societies from which it sprung, the Kalainaina and the Aloha Aina, being voted down by a large minority.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES. The platform of the party was introduced at this stage, and was adopted as read by the chairman of the committee, being in full as follows:

(1) The Home Rulers of the Territory of Hawaii in convention assembled renew their allegiance to the principles of their party and congratulate the people of the Territory of Hawaii that through the efforts of this party and its settled, persistent and determined opposition to those who would establish in this Territory a rule of corporate and class wealth the people are at last assured a small measure of HOME RULE. The seed is planted; the wedge has entered and this party and its supporters will not rest content until it shall have rendered American institutions, just, equal and benevolent—the safeguard of liberty and the embodiment of the best thought and highest purposes of patriotic citizens—a reality in the Territory of Hawaii.

(2) We denounce the present Territorial Administration as selfish, biased, corrupt, wasteful, extravagant and vicious, bent upon perpetuating its own power and control of public affairs, unmindful of the wishes of the people whose servants they are, and defiant of the Constitution and laws which they have solemnly sworn to maintain. We charge them with appointing to high official positions carrying exorbitant salaries, pliable inexperienced and incompetent persons; with parceling out the public domain in princely tracts to favored individuals, with the intent that the same be held in trust for great corporations in flagrant violation of the letter and spirit of the Organic Act; with using the public funds with which to defray the expenses of its emissaries and lobbyists to and at Washington for the purpose of preserving the statu quo of the Oligarchy, concealing its frauds and disappointing the wishes and aspirations of the great mass of the people of this Territory. And we call attention to the fact that the acts as well as the policy of the present Territorial administration was soundly condemned in toto by the three Republican United States Senators who recently visited Hawaii as a Sub-Committee of the United States Senate, and made a detailed and exhaustive investigation of all of its conditions to-wit, Hon. John H. Mitchell of Oregon, Hon. Addison G. Foster of Washington, Hon. Jos. R. Burton of Kansas.

WANT TO EMBRACE ALL VOTERS.

(3) We appeal to the conscience and manhood of the voters of this Territory to join us in our effort to effectually restrict the power of an administration which is disdained at home, and discredited abroad, and which possesses neither aim nor end other than its own aggrandizement. And we cordially invite all citizens without reference to race, creed or class to unite with us so that we may have in this Territory a government of laws and not of men, a government of equal rights, opportunities and privileges under which the voice of the humblest citizen may be heard and respected.

(4) We declare ourselves in favor of the most liberal forms of county and municipal government and we solemnly pledge ourselves to omit no endeavor to secure those forms of government which are "instinctive with the American," and regarded as a part of his birth right.

(5) We declare ourselves in favor of the repeal of the law which requires the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to make a biennial report to the Legislature, which law affords that official a pretext for intermeddling in politics and matters of legislation entirely beyond the scope of a proper report.

(6) We condemn the passage of a law by the last Legislature authorizing two or more corporations to form co-partnerships, and we charge that said law was devised for the purpose of enabling corporations to evade that just and sensible prohibition in the Organic Act against the holding of more than one thousand acres of land by a corporation; and we charge further that said law is directly contrary to the laws of Congress and opposed to the policy of enlightened states, as witness by recent and almost universal legislation aimed at corporate association and combination. And we call upon the Congress of the United States to immediately repeal said law.

DENOUNCE THE LEGISLATURE. (7) We denounce the appropriations made by the last Legislature for the pay of public officials and for other purposes as extravagant and wasteful to the point of recklessness, wholly out of proportion to the value of the services which said officials are called upon to perform, finding no warrant in the almost bankrupt condition of this Territory and not justified by the necessities of the situation. And for the same reason we denounce the passage of the so-called "Loan Bill" and we do hereby beseech the President of the United States to make a careful and critical investigation of the necessity for such a bill before giving his approval to any of the bonds which it is proposed to issue thereunder.

(8) We denounce the attempt that is being made by the supporters of existing conditions in this Territory to raise race issues, and we charge that such attempt is being made for the sole purpose of misleading the people of the United States and of creating a sentiment abroad prejudicial to the Hawaiian people. The entire history of the Hawaiian race for more than half a century affords abundant testimony of the fact that the Hawaiians desire to live upon terms of friendship, justice and equity with all people who come amongst them, and that strangers are hospitably received and given opportunities in public as well as private life, commensurate with their deserts.

(9) We declare ourselves in favor of the immediate extension by the Congress of the United States of the American system of public land laws to the Territory of Hawaii, firmly believing that in such extension lies our only hope of preventing the public domain from falling into the hands of great corporations and a few favored individuals.

We proclaim our loyalty to the principles of American government and to the citizenship which we enjoy, and inspired by the sense of chivalry, manhood and independence which has ever characterized that citizenship, we send our affectionate greetings to our former Sovereign, Her Majesty Liliuokalani and assure her of our unabated love, confidence and respect.

ORATORY IS THE RULE.

The afternoon session, there being a recess taken as soon as the platform was adopted, was given over to oratory.

President Kalanakalani appointed the following a committee on the organization of precinct clubs: J. M. Poepoe, D. Kalanakalani Jr., D. M. Kupineha. Poepoe objected as he said that he had been on the committee in charge of the work last year, and the party suffered defeat, so he thought some other should be put in charge. His objection did not stand.

Charles Notley suggested that the Committee on Finance should be directed that its members should make reports to the Treasurer each week, and a resolution to this effect was voted by Kaleihula and adopted.

Notley then gave a careful and detailed statement of the affairs of the printing press, showing that the workers had been paid in full, the editor and manager being without payment.

After this had been completed he went on to other fields. He spoke of Curtis P. Iaukea being in the convention and addressing it on the previous day. He said that he believed Col. Iaukea when he said he had allowed him a chance to show it when he nominated him for a place in the executive committee of the party. Col. Iaukea, he said, had made his choice of party and there was no need for him to come into the Home Rule convention and seek friends, as there were sufficient Home Rulers staunch and true.

It would not be wise to consider fusion again, for the Home Rule party had one chance at fusion and suffered from it. The fact was that there had been dependence placed in the fusing party and the result was that the Home Rulers were defeated. He paid his respects to the democrats in round terms.

(Continued on Page 4)

TRUCE TO ARGUMENT IN THE MAGOON CASE

Wyllie Davis and Respondent Both Display Phenomenal Memories--Rigid Cross-Examination of Magoon by Bench and Bar.

J. A. Magoon's case was submitted without argument at the close of the defense about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Respondent was asked by Chief Justice Frear how much time he desired for arguing his case. He answered that he had no desire to make any argument, but would submit his case on the testimonial. Attorney General Andrews then stated that he also would submit the case for the Territory without argument.

The Court then announced that the trial of George A. Davis would begin at 10 o'clock this morning and forthwith adjourned for the day.

Besides admissions on both sides to save time, the only testimony on the second day of the Magoon trial was that of R. Wyllie Davis for the prosecution and J. A. Magoon on his own behalf. One predominant feature was common to the evidence of both these witnesses. This was lack of memory of facts and incidents with which they might reasonably have been expected to be exhaustively familiar, not only with regard to the interest of the witnesses but the simplicity of the subjects. More remarkable still, the haziness of recollection was denser, in many instances of both witnesses, the nearer the relation was to the happening.

Proceedings were resumed at 1:30 p. m. from the previous afternoon.

CLOSE OF CASE FOR PROSECUTION

CONFUSION OF DATES.

Witness could not fix the day he went with Sumner to ask for the receipt. He thought it was July 26 until Mr. Magoon told him that was Sunday last. At length he assented to the suggestion that it was Thursday of last week. Q.—Did I object in any way to giving receipt?

A.—Well, all I remember is that you said something about it being in a book. Did not remember Mr. Cooper saying anything about a check drawn for Geo. A. Davis.

Q.—When we went to the bank that morning what did Sumner do with his money?

A.—He deposited it.

QUESTION DISALLOWED.

Q.—Do you remember a conversation we had in which you said Sumner was perfectly satisfied and if I had asked \$5000 he would have paid it?

A.—(After long hesitation.) Yes, I think I remember the conversation.

Mr. Andrews objected to the next question as implying what witness thought of the payment of \$4000. He considered the opinion of witness on the value of an attorney's services immaterial. Witness was not an expert.

Witness—Talked at mother's house with Sumner about the payment, when he said he was satisfied; don't think he said he would have paid you \$5000 if you had asked.

Mr. Magoon—What occasion had you for telling me that Sumner would have been willing to pay me \$5000?

Mr. Andrews renewed his objection and the court disallowed the question.

HOW MONEY WENT.

In answer to Justice Galbraith, witness tried to recollect how the whole of the \$6000 he drew from the bank was expended. In the first place, out of the famous \$48,025, \$8025 was segregated to be subject to check. There was a debt of \$2000 with interest to Dreler, \$500 to McCants Stewart, \$130 and some odd for land tax, he didn't remember how much income tax, the water rates, \$2000 paid in Magoon's office and a few little bills he could not place just now.

Q.—Was that \$387.50 paid out of that money?

A.—No, Your Honor.

THE RECEIPT.

Mr. Andrews here offered in evidence the receipt of Magoon to Sumner for the \$4000. It was incorrectly dated July 26 for June 26, as came out, and was in full for "all past services" as well as "all litigation now pending."

The Attorney-General now rested.

MAGOON OPENS HIS DEFENSE

Mr. Magoon, addressing the Court, said: "If this was a case in which I was acting for anyone but myself, I should move at this stage that the action be dismissed, for there is not the remotest proof of the allegations. As I am the respondent, however, I shall take the stand and give opportunity to bring out anything that may be wanted."

RESPONDENT TESTIFIES.

John Alfred Magoon, examined by J. Lightfoot, stated he was an attorney at law; graduated from Ann Arbor University in 1885; had been practicing law ever since.

It was about 10 o'clock when R. W. Davis returned with \$6000; I asked that \$2000 be kept out for my fee; left F. Wundenberg in charge of office; McCants Stewart was there; enter all money matters in a book; keep a cashier.

REQUEST FOR RECEIPT.

R. W. Davis came about two weeks ago and said Sumner had a receipt from Geo. A. Davis and they ought to have a receipt from me. I gave a receipt for \$2000, being the balance of fee of \$4000; before doing it asked Miss Low to give me the date of payment. Davis said I had better receipt for the \$4000; told him the check was a receipt for \$2000, but if he preferred it the other way I would give it to him. I made no entry in Mr. Sumner's book at all.

(Continued on page 6.)

THERE WILL BE NO ORIENTAL WAR THIS SEASON

Transport Dix Goes Ashore in Japan With Philippine St. Louis Fair Exhibits.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, July 29.—It is reported that Russia has made important concessions to Japan, the United States and Great Britain, as a result of which there will be no war this winter.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The transport Dix with Philippine exhibits for the St. Louis fair is ashore on Japan. She was floated Saturday and will be docked at Araga. Repairs will take forty days.

The transport Dix, originally a very fine steamer, but greatly improved after being purchased by the government for use as a transport, has an interesting history. In 1901, as the freight steamer Samoa, the name of the Dix at that time, the government purchased her. She was then comparatively new, having been built at Sunderland, England, in 1892. She is registered as 4507 tons but can carry 9,600 tons dead weight. The Dix, as the Samoa, had been engaged in the East Indian trade. She had no passenger accommodations but on one occasion carried 3,000 Mohammedan pilgrims from Jeddah to Java. The length of the Dix is 465 feet, with a beam of fifty-two and one-half feet, and a depth of thirty-six feet, and a speed of about ten knots an hour. The steamer is of steel and has steel decks.

Although ashore the Dix was probably in no perilous position as she has a double bottom and seven watertight bulkheads separate her into eight different compartments.

The Dix is in command of Captain Hopkins and is carrying about 500 tons of the Philippine exhibit for the St. Louis World's Fair.

PEKING, July 29.—The Anglo-Chinese Commercial treaty has been ratified.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The United States has been notified that Russia will issue passports only at San Francisco, Chicago and New York, and will closely scrutinize travelers.

PLACERVILLE, Cal., July 29.—The fugitive convicts are believed to be in the vicinity of Greenwood. All is quiet today.

The Board of Agriculture will probably discuss plans for the annual agricultural fair at a meeting to be held in the near future. Last year the fair was held in July at the same time as the Merchants' exposition, but up to date no plans for the annual event are announced.

July was picked upon last year as the month in which the best display could be made of agricultural products and if the fair is to be held at all it will have to be very soon. There is an appropriation of \$1250 for "Agricultural Display and Exhibits" for the six months ending January 1st, 1904, and no fair is held within the next five months it will have to go over another year.

"I am heartily in favor and sympathy with the small farmer movement," said Supt. Cooper yesterday, "and I am anxious to encourage agriculture all I can. If a fair will help I am in favor of it. Just at present I have been so engaged with the St. Louis fair exhibit that I have had no time to look into our own fair. The matter will be discussed probably at an early meeting of the Board of Agriculture. I am somewhat of a small farmer myself. I grow all we eat at home."

FOLSOM'S ESCAPING CONVICTS RELEASE THEIR CAPTIVES

FOLSOM, July 28.—The band of convicts who effected their escape from Folsom penitentiary yesterday in such daring way, are hard pressed. They have released all of their prisoners, consisting of the seven guards who were caught yesterday. The released convicts have been making their way back to the penitentiary today.

The militia and various posses that were organized to go in pursuit of the convicts, are closing in on the men. A battle between the pursuers and the convicts is imminent. It is thought that the conflict will be one of the bloodiest of the kind in the history of California. Every one of the convicts is armed to the teeth. There are heavy revolvers and repeating rifles among them and the convicts are understood to be provided with ample ammunition to enable them to make a desperate fight.

The coroner's jury called to inquire into the death of Prison Guard Cotter who was killed by the convicts in their attempts to effect the jailbreak, returned a verdict of murder today and charged the entire thirteen convicts eleven of whom are now at liberty, with having committed the murder.

By their unexpected release of the convicts, the convicts have lost one of the best chances of escape that was open to them. The fears of the pursuing officers on the score of the convicts escaping, have in consequence been reduced. It was feared that the convicts had planned a very ingenious and what would probably have been an effective scheme whereby most of them would be able to effect their escape. In fact some of the men are known to have talked the matter over with their companions at the prison before the jail break.

The intention of the convicts when they took possession of the warden and the guards, was it was feared, to make them take the places of the convicts. There were seven convicts taken. The officers pursuing the crowd had reason to fear that the convicts would force these captives to change clothes with a corresponding number of the convicts. The convicts who would be thus disguised would separate from the convicts remaining would force the convicts to continue as long as possible and when the pursuit got too warm, they would desert them and scatter.

The idea in doing this would be to deceive the pursuing posses. Naturally if reports were received that the party of eleven was still remaining intact, the pursuers would be apt to continue after that body. In the fight that would ensue there was the fear that the guards would be put in front of the convicts and that the guards would be killed.

The fact however that this scheme was not worked, leads the officers to think that they are so closely on the footsteps of the convicts that no time for effecting this strategy was available.

DAVIS BROKE OUT IN AN OLD SPOT

(From Wednesday's Daily.) In the midst of a case in the Police Court yesterday morning, George Davis suspended proceedings long enough to properly brand and label newspaper reporters in general and to the astonishment of High Sheriff Brown expressed the idea that reporters might properly be brought into court on the charge of being ferocious animals. Brown was conducting the prosecution in the case of Huiko, charged with common nuisance, in permitting a ferocious or dangerous animal, namely a dog to go abroad. The dog had bitten Kaelepulu, a boy, and the evidence showed that the biting had taken place inside Huiko's fence. In the midst of taking testimony, Judge Davis suddenly broke out with the remark: "Mr. Sheriff, you might bring in some of the newspaper reporters under this action; you could come pretty near proving them ferocious animals." The Sheriff inquired the meaning of all this which was somewhat extraneous to the case at hand. After repeating his former remarks the judge added, "They have no regard for justice or truth," and with increasing choler, "They make criticism of me for whatever I do. Go on with the case." Several times after that he interrupted the taking of testimony and in scathing terms denounced a criticism which had appeared in one of the newspapers recently of one of his rulings and from this he went on into incoherent mutterings. As no one in court paid any particular attention to what he was saying he finally quieted down, and after hearing evidence discharged Huiko from custody.

Ah Sing, a Chinese storekeeper at the corner of King street and Walkerd road, was put on trial for selling liquor without a license and fined \$150. H. Elama was fined \$5 for assault and battery and the usual run of drunks were fined \$4 and costs.

Eleven Japanese gamblers were captured by Chillingworth on Monday night, and six of them appeared for trial yesterday morning, the rest forfeiting bail. As the bail was only ten dollars those who forfeited it had cause to congratulate themselves for the rest were fined \$15 and costs.

The cases of Saitaka and Kuada, charged with perjury, were continued until today. Yamamoto, charged with selling liquor without a license, and Kubara, charged with kidnapping, were discharged, their cases being nolt prosed.

EDUCATED CHINESE EXCLUDED.

Although a Yale graduate, a man of exceptional talents, fine family and a possessor of a splendid education, Teng Yee Lee, a cabin passenger in the Doric, is returning to his home in China after being refused a landing at San Francisco and not allowed to enter the United States. When he arrived at San Francisco some time ago he was refused entrance because he could not produce his identification certificate.

Teng Lee first visited the United States in December 1892, and soon afterwards entered Yale, graduating from that institution in 1899. After returning to the Orient he opened a school at one of the Straits Settlements ports and later went to Batavia, Java, where he was at the head of an English school.

Some time ago he decided to visit the States again for the purpose of taking a post-graduate course in political economy at Columbia University. Although he did not have his original identification certificate, he claims that the American Consul at Batavia assured him that his Yale diploma and his photograph would be sufficient evidence of his right to enter the country. But when he arrived at San Francisco he was held up by the immigration authorities, who claimed that in the absence of his original certificate he would not be allowed to land. He was kept aboard the steamer ten days while his attorney and some of his former friends did all in their power to release him from his predicament, but the immigration authorities in the end decided against him and there was nothing else to do but to return to the Orient.

Teng Lee says that he feels no bitterness against the American people as a whole, but does not see how it is that while the very lowest classes of negroes and foreigners are admitted to our country, an educated Chinese student who graduates at one of our greatest universities is refused a landing. His detention on board the steamer at San Francisco was not at all pleasant but it was better he says than the treatment given to some of the other Chinese students who were also being detained. He expects now to return to China and take a position in one of the departments of the Nang Yung University situated in Shanghai.

He further intends on returning home to write an article for some American journal showing the injustices of the present immigration laws, hoping thereby to help ameliorate the conditions of the present exclusion laws which keep his countrymen from seeking entrance to the United States. He hopes to be able to return to America some time next year.

J. Holt Jr., is under arrest at Walkerd for assault upon a Chinese who has since died. Holt is said to have struck the man with a stone.

A DIAMOND HEAD SITE

New Insane Asylum May Now Go There.

Another site for the new insane asylum was proposed at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health. This is at Diamond Head to the back of Kapiolani Park, where the Kapiolani Estate offers to trade a thirty-one acre tract to the government for asylum purposes. Several other sites were also proposed and it seems probable that the asylum will now be located in the Diamond Head district. There were present at the meeting yesterday, Dr. C. B. Cooper, the president; F. C. Smith, M. P. Robinson and Dr. Mays.

The letter from the Kapiolani Estate making this offer was read by Health Officer Pratt. The land offered consists of thirty-one and a half acres in back of Kapiolani Park and this side of Diamond Head. The letter stated the willingness of the owners to sell or exchange the tract for other land owned by the government, and it was said that Supt. Cooper had also been conferred with upon the subject and had stated that he was willing to make the exchange provided the Board of Health wanted the offered site.

The land was said to be on a gentle slope, well drained and planted with guava trees.

President Cooper stated that he had been looking for sites for the asylum and had inspected a tract of several hundred acres of government land on the other side of Diamond Head. He had also looked at one tract on this side of Diamond Head. He said that he intended to make a further inspection and would then ask the members of the board to make a tour some afternoon and take in all the suggested sites.

NEW FISH INSPECTORS.

Sam Herring was appointed as fish inspector for Hilo at a salary of forty-five dollars per month and S. Liliokane was appointed his assistant at a salary of five dollars per month. Dr. Cooper stated that Herring had been told that the legislature appropriated fifty dollars a month for inspector and assistant and that he could get the latter as cheap as he could. Herring also informed in a letter to the Board provided him with rations. He was informed otherwise.

Rev. S. Kapu was appointed fish and food inspector for Lahaina. He had the endorsement of the sheriff and Representative Pall. He is also a minister of the gospel. Another native also applied for the job and said he had been acquainted with Hawaiian foods since his birth. Also that he was a Republican. Dr. Wm. Peters was another applicant.

PIG PENS MUST GO.

City Sanitary Officer Tracy was sustained in the report of the committee upon his condemnation of the Chinese

(Continued from page 1.)

pig pens on Sheridan street. The committee reported that Tracy's order for removal was justified and the owners were given sixty days to sell out and move.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE.

Dr. Pratt reported on the doings of the Board in the suppression of tuberculosis among cattle. He said he had visited C. Bolte's Heela Ranch with Dr. Monsarrat on Friday morning and examined all the cattle in the corral. All seven that had been previously tested were found to have tuberculosis and were killed. At Ahulima Ranch the examination of all the cattle had not been concluded. Of the thirty-nine examined two had been found to be affected with the disease and were killed.

As soon as a fresh supply of tuberculin is received from the Coast a new examination is to be made. Dr. Pratt stated that he had never seen a cattle ranch so clean and well kept as that of Macfarlane.

KEEN GETS A VACATION.

E. G. Keen, the plumbing inspector, was granted a six weeks' leave of absence with salary. He is ill.

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DYSENTERY causes the death of more people than small pox and yellow fever combined. In an army it is dreaded more than a battle. It requires prompt and effective treatment. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy has been used in nine epidemics of dysentery in the United States with perfect success, and has cured the most malignant cases both of children and adults, and under the most trying conditions. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

♦♦♦

P. Maurice McMahon has been appointed court stenographer by Judge Gear.

IMMIGRATION STATION FOR KAKAAKO REEF

The Site Formally Chosen and the Necessary Papers Waiting to Be Signed.

(MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—Immigration Commissioner Sargent has on his desk the papers, fixing a site for the immigration station in Honolulu and the same will be finally signed and completed within a few days, at least, unless some unforeseen hitch arises, long before this letter reaches its destination. The site will be on that portion of the naval station known as Kakaako reef. The boundary commences on a line of the Bishop Estate 500 feet from the naval station sea-wall and continues southwest for a distance of 500 feet on a line parallel to the South sea-wall. Thence it continues in a south-easterly direction at a right angle to the last mentioned line for a distance of 700 feet; thence on a right angle in a northeasterly direction to the Ala Moana street.

This is the site which Admiral Merry recommended to the Navy Department should be accepted. Secretary Moody forthwith accepted it as did Secretary Cortelyou of the Department of Commerce and the formal papers have been made out and Commissioner Sargent said today only awaited the signatures of the necessary officials to the transaction. "I shall take up the question of construction at once," continued Mr. Sargent, reiterating what he stated a few days since in my last letter. "The matter of filling the ground, where necessary and the driving of piling will be taken up. Within 30 days I expect that the plans and specifications will be ready so that bids can be advertised for."

FIRECLAIMS BONDS.

Over at the Interior Department the officials are awaiting for a report on the progress of the fireclaims bond sale in Hawaii. Several inquiries about those bonds have frequently been received from New York moneyed men. Some of these inquiries are of a rather technical nature and can only be answered by Gov. Dole or others, associated with him in the Territorial Government. It is the belief at the Interior Department that certain New Yorkers are now willing to purchase some of these bonds if on further inquiry the investment seems a good one.

But linked with that question is in considerable part the question of a bond issued by the Territory, as authorized by the Territorial Legislature. Gov. Dole's request for information as to whether the President, under the terms of the existing statutes would be required to approve a bond issue before it could become valid is still with the Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department. The officials there are uncertain, till the Assistant Attorney has rendered his opinion, whether it means that the President must approve each individual bond or whether he may approve the issue as a whole.

THE KOHALA DITCH.

The Interior Department, as is probably already known in Honolulu, has left entirely to Gov. Dole the settlement of sale of privileges to construct the Kohala Ditch but it has asked him to make report to the Department of whatever action he takes. In a lengthy letter from Acting Secretary of the Interior Ryan, the decision of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department, of April 4, 1902, is cited, wherein the former decision was reversed and the Governor given full authority to dispose of the public lands, necessary for the construction of the ditch, at public auction to the highest bidder. Such a report apparently is not required by the statute or the attorney's decision but the Department naturally desires the information for its own convenience in keeping in touch with the affairs of the Territory.

ADMIRAL TERRY.

The formal order assigning Admiral Silas Terry to the command of the Navy Yard at Honolulu was made yesterday. He preferred to remain in Washington and be assigned to the chairmanship of the Lighthouse Board, for which duty he has applied. His application had considerable weight with Secretary Moody particularly in view of the fact that Admiral Terry reaches the age of retirement from active service in December, 1904. Thus "Fighting Bob" Evans, now on the Asiatic Station secures the assignment to the chairmanship of the Lighthouse Board. The fact that Admiral Terry had been in Washington three years as commandant of the Washington Navy Yard militated against him.

After holding a place in the public eye for a remarkable long time—over three months—the postal scandal seems to be waning in general interest. The waxing of the July heat, which takes the gumption out of nearly everything in Washington, is probably responsible in part for this but the fact nevertheless remains that the force of forty trained postoffice inspectors are burrowing away as diligently as ever, trying to sift out the facts.

POSTOFFICE SCANDALS.

The last by no means has been heard of the postoffice scandals for Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow is on the trail of several suspicious contracts and there will be days when his disclosures will occupy a place on the front page of hundreds of newspapers throughout the country. Undoubtedly new victims will walk into his trap before the autumn leaves fall but people have simply become surfeited with the talk about rakes and unless there is something new and decidedly startling the scandals will be relegated to the rear.

(Continued on Page 7.)

LONG MADE TRUSTEE

Colburn Wins His Point in Holt Estate.

Judge Gear yesterday appointed C. A. Long as administrator de bonis non of the estate of R. W. Holt under bond of \$40,000. Thus in this estate there is a dual appointment of trustees; Judge Gear having held that an appointment of a trustee by a probate judge is unauthorized. Hence this appointment, which is consistent with his former ruling. This question will be settled by the Supreme Court in the Banning Estate by appeal of J. A. Magoon who, as trustee, was appointed by a probate court and not by a court in chancery.

NOBREGA ALIMONY PAID.

Liliana de Nobrega has filed satisfaction of judgment in her divorce suit against Sylvana de Nobrega. This case has been before the Supreme Court three times, Justice Perry dissenting from one of the opinions. It was once decided against Judge Gear that temporary alimony could not be allowed, as the wife was not in destitute circumstances. In another opinion the Supreme Court reduced the alimony in gross of \$10,000 granted by Judge Gear to \$500. This is the judgment now satisfied. In the third case the Supreme Court dismissed an appeal from Judge Gear's allowance of \$1000 attorney's fee to Geo. A. Davis, attorney for libellant, this decision being on technical grounds. Mr. Davis complained, incidentally, in the Supreme Court yesterday that Attorney-General Andrews had prevented his collection of the Nobrega case fee.

OLD BANKRUPTCIES.

George Rodiek petitions for discharge as assignee of C. Klemme, a bankrupt. He received \$198.27 and paid \$166.59, including a dividend of twenty cents on the dollar to creditors.

George Rodiek petitions for discharge as assignee of Nee Lee, a bankrupt. He received \$533.30 and paid \$424.43, including a dividend of eight cents on the dollar to creditors.

George Rodiek petitions for discharge as assignee of Hata, a bankrupt. He received \$427.72 and paid \$372.87, including a dividend of 7½ per cent to creditors.

The foregoing three cases of course originated before the institution of the Federal Court here, which has exclusive jurisdiction of bankruptcy.

NEW CASES.

Wm. F. Allen, trustee, has brought a bill to foreclose mortgage against S. K. Ka-ne and Kealoha Ka-ne. The mortgage is on six pieces of land in and about Honolulu, to secure a note for \$3500 dated July 18, 1898, with interest at eight per cent per annum. It is claimed that there is \$3114 due as principal and \$280.67 as interest, besides which complainant asks for an attorney's fee of \$200 and costs of court.

John D. Holt, Jr., plaintiff in error, has filed a bond in \$6481 on the appeal from the Circuit Court of the case of Wm. Lono Austin against R. Wm. Holt and others. Samuel C. Dwight and A. N. Kepokalai are the sureties.

Summons in the suit of Mrs. Frances Keating vs. Robert Keating and James Keating has been returned by Deputy Sheriff McGurn unsworn, as defendants could not be found in this Territory and are believed to be now residing on the mainland of the United States. It is a bill for partition of property consisting of two pieces of land in Nuuanu valley.

BANKRUPT KAMALO.

Execution for \$1500.86 in the suit of Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd., vs. Kamalo Sugar Co. is returned unsatisfied by High Sheriff Brown.

JAPANESE ESTATE.

Shige Toshiichi, a creditor, has petitioned that he, T. Okta and H. Mikli may be appointed administrators of the estate of Kuabara Minikichi, late of Ewa, deceased intestate. The estate is valued at \$675.

Aorangi From the Colonies.

The S. S. Aorangi, Captain Phillips, arrived from the Colonies early yesterday morning. She brought six lay-overs for this port and 143 through passengers. Among the lay-overs are Mr. and Mrs. Noel Patton. Mr. Patton is the son of the famous painter of that name. Among the through passengers is Sir James Hector, the scientist. He was in charge of a Canadian Government exploration party some years ago and made a trip across the American continent. Mt. Hector, one of the peaks in the Canadian Rockies, is named after him.

The Aorangi took a large number of passengers from this port and sailed for Victoria and Vancouver at 4 p. m. yesterday, the band playing the vessel off.

PLANS FOR REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES

Central Body to Arrange a Basis.

Plans for holding primaries for the selection of delegates to the Oahu county convention of the Republican party, and as well the basis of representation in the conventions of all counties will be discussed and fixed. It is expected that the nominations for Oahu will be called for the last Saturday in August, that the primaries will fall on the first Saturday in September, and that the convention will occur two weeks after that date.

There has been some feeling aroused by reports that the Territorial Central Committee would attempt to run the county campaign, but this was shown to be an entirely false report by the members of that body recently, and the meeting will settle every difference. There will be, without doubt, some discussion over the rules which are to govern the primaries and the old fight over open or closed primaries may be renewed. From the outlook, as forecast yesterday, the open primaries will be favored by a majority of the committee. The rule prohibiting members of one committee from acting with another committee, it is expected will not be extended to embrace the county committee. Several members of the Territorial Committee, it is said, would resign that office so that they might secure election to the county committee if the rules are so drawn.

The fight over control of the county convention is already on and it is said that there will be a steady campaign made by what may be termed the "Anti-Government" section of the party, for control, so that it may name all the candidates. The Fifth District Delegates are practically conceded, said to be little hope for the splitting of the Fourth District delegation. The representation in the two districts, basing the delegates on one for each twenty-five votes for the Delegate to Congress, which is now being discussed and favored, would be Fourth District 80, Fifth District 55. By precincts the delegates would be placed in the Fourth District: First, 12; second, 11; third, 7; fourth, 19; fifth, 7; sixth, 6; seventh, 1; eighth, 17. Fifth District: First, 3; second, 3; third, 4; fourth, 2; fifth, 3; sixth, 7; seventh, 12; eighth, 8; ninth, 9; tenth, 4.

There will be, it is expected, the same course followed as in the case of the District and Territorial Committees, an executive committee of one member from each precinct to manage the campaign. The wire-pulling for places is now going on, and some men who were left out of party councils last year, will make a reentry this time.

The formation of a Union League Club, to take a prominent part in Republican politics, as is the case in all leading cities of the mainland, is being discussed with some vigor by many working members of the party, some by the way who have not appeared in the councils of the party, though they are willing to do and give all the time.

It is understood that the club, if formed, will be primarily along the lines of the San Francisco club of the same name, and it is understood that copies of the constitution of the body will be secured before the matter is pressed further here.

BELLINI BROTHERS LOSE A SISTER

OAKLAND, July 18.—Mrs. Frank Catan, whose home is near Haywards, was driving through that place today in company with a Mrs. Magnin and was thrown from her buggy, receiving injuries which caused her death a half hour later. The women were leading a horse behind the buggy and Frank Catan was coming up behind with a number of loose horses and mules. One of the loose animals bit the horse which the women were leading and he plunged into the buggy. One of his feet became entangled in the spokes of the rear wheel and the women jumped to save themselves. Mrs. Magnin escaped injury but Mrs. Catan fell in such a way that her skull was fractured.

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FRIDAY : : : : JULY 31

IMMIGRATION.

The immigration problem is the most serious one which the United States is called upon to meet. In its new form it means that the country is taking in about \$60,000 immigrants a year, the majority of them from inferior or decaying races with which there is and should be no assimilation. Unless this influx is soon checked there may be grave consequences to the nation and its organic life.

The first great tide of immigration came from Ireland. On the whole it was a desirable gain for the United States. The Irishman was a sturdy laborer and he was willing to settle in the country and work on farms in case there was no good opening for him in the town. Today he is in both city and country doing his part in building up the commonwealth. During the last thirty years the number of farms and the amount of urban property owned by people of Irish blood has vastly increased; and intermarriage in the rural districts between young people of Irish and American or English ancestry has improved the strain in both. From the Irish peasantry the United States is deriving a good middle class citizenship from which many national leaders have already sprung.

After Irish immigration began to decline in volume, a German and Scandinavian tide commenced to flow. Here was an Anglo-Saxon replenishment from the old fountains. As a usual thing the German became American in his ideas in proportion as he learned the language. He was already well-disposed. Most of our Teutonic immigrants were either social democrats at home or were in sympathy with liberal ideas, and the creed of the American republic appealed to them at the outset. It was, indeed, the reason of their coming. So, as a result, the German-American became a good citizen and, in the second generation, nothing was German about him but his name. Today the German strain in American blood is one of its elements of strength; it is a tincture of iron. And the same is true of the Scandinavian strain.

Unfortunately the spirit of migration to the United States has moved towards the Balkans and Russia and into Italy—the lands of the serfs and the Lazarons. We are taking the entire natural increase of Southern Italy and something more. For every boy born there two men emigrate to the United States. All in all the accretion from Southern Italy in 1902 was 155,600. From Austria-Hungary we get 33,000 Slovaks, 32,000 Poles, 30,000 Croats and Slovenes, 23,000 Magyars, 16,000 Germans, 12,000 Jews and the rest of the grand total of 171,000 are divided between Ruthenians, Roumanians, Lithuanians, Dalmatians, Boznians, Herzegovinians, Bohemians and Moravians. Russia gave us 109,000 of Jews, Poles, Finns and Lithuanians.

These people have certain definite ambitions and antipathies. They wish to live by themselves in great cities and have nothing to do with agriculture. If they go into the country at all it must be as peddlers. For the Americans they have no friendship; their hope is merely to get something away from him that he owns; and the American, on his part, does not want to mix his blood with theirs. These low-born people come as foreigners and stay as foreigners; and their only idea of the suffrage is a thing of merchandise. They form alien and predatory camps on American ground. A surprising proportion of them belong to the dependent, defective and delinquent classes, the very material, during hard times, of which to make mobs and criminals. It cannot be shown that, except in cheap labor, America derives any good from their presence; and even cheap labor has its disadvantages.

What the United States needs is a period of rest and assimilation. It would be a godsend if the incoming immigrant were made to bring at least \$500 of his own. In that case we should only get farmers and other men of substance, leaving out the riffraff that are here to exploit the cities. Admitting that the reform would be difficult, it yet remains true that any country has the right to protect itself from undesirable guests and that the countries most likely to complain of American safeguards are the ones which freely make use of them on their own account.

It is intimated by Home Rule leaders that their platform was written by an alleged Republican. We thought as much. The number of "Republicans" who do politics for the Home Rulers and at the same time expect their advice to be followed in the Republican party is large enough to make a ward club for itself.

The signs all point to an active, intelligent and prosperous campaign for tourists. Whatever has been done by other resorts to attract them will be done here within the limit of available funds. Beginning now, the work should show good results in the coming winter and spring.

Some lawyers know their business well enough not to testify against a fellow attorney who sets an example of big fees. A little idiosyncrasy or two in the way of getting the money does not count against the noble precedents made.

If King Edward wants to see a greater Ireland than that which has Dublin for its capital he should come to the United States. There are more Irishmen in this country than he could find on the old sod.

IAUKEA'S NAIVE CONFESSION.

Some days ago the Advertiser remarked, apropos of the fight for the Republican nomination for Sheriff, that any candidate for the honor would do well to explain what became of the money entrusted to him in his last office before aspiring to another one. In view of the unsolved mysteries left over in the Board of Public Works, the hint was not lost upon any man of average intelligence, but it seems not only to have been lost on Curtis Iaukea but to have awakened in him a most uneasy conscience. Not only does Iaukea assume, as a matter of course, that the criticism was directed at him, but in an extraordinary letter to the Bulletin he admits that there may be some ground for it. Listen to this concluding paragraph of a tirade of abuse of the Advertiser: "That there may be spots and stains around my skirts that can never be erased by mortal hands, I will not deny. To God alone must I atone for these shortcomings. But in the words of the Gospel, 'Let him who is among you without sin, cast the first stone.'

It had not occurred to the writer of the paragraph of which Mr. Iaukea complains, that the shot which was aimed at a more conspicuous bird on the wing would also bring him down. But here he is, confessing that he was as fair game as the other fowl of passage. Even yet we are not sure what it is all about, but as Iaukea confesses that there are spots and stains on him which no mortal hand can erase and which can only be cleansed by God, we infer that the offence was serious. Suppose, then, that he tells the public what it is? What has he done in office to earn such an indelible brand? It would be best to explain before the Republican party in its present state of sensitiveness on questions of official honor, imagines the case to be worse than it is. Of course the Advertiser's columns are at Mr. Iaukea's service for any statement he may have the courage to make.

A CHARACTERISTIC PLANK.

Probably the most impudent plank in the Home Rule platform is the eighth, which reads as follows:

(8) We denounce the attempt that is being made by the supporters of existing conditions in this Territory to raise race issues, and we charge that such attempt is being made for the sole purpose of misleading the people of the United States and of creating a sentiment abroad prejudicial to the Hawaiian people. The entire history of the Hawaiian race for more than half a century affords abundant testimony of the fact that the Hawaiians desire to live upon terms of friendship, justice and equity with all people who come amongst them, and that strangers are hospitably received and given opportunities in public as well as private life; it is a tincture of iron. And the same is true of the Scandinavian strain.

The only race issue we know anything about was raised in the Legislature by the Home Rule speaker of the House when he declared against the appropriation for an Immigration Commissioner on the ground that no more white Americans were wanted here; and when he, with the almost solid support of the native members, defeated the appropriation on those grounds. The Home Rule party is anti-white man in its membership, its legislation, its nominations, its public utterances and in its motto of "Hawaii for the Hawaiians." For it to declare that the natural efforts of white men—who pay three-quarters and more of the taxes of this Territory—to defend themselves from aboriginal misrule are towards a race issue, is to square the circle of audacity and fraud.

INDEPENDENCE.

Wilcox did some good politics at the Home Rule convention. He started the catchword "Independence" and then quickly withdrew it for use in the next campaign for Congress. The result is that he has identified a new issue with his name, he has not wasted its strength on a campaign for local offices in which he is not personally interested, and he is in shape to get the full benefit of the issue when he runs for Congress next year. Meanwhile the new idea will make his party all the more anxious to nominate him.

Of course the independence of Hawaii, even on the Cuban basis, is the veriest daydream. Even if it were achieved, the fact would do Wilcox and his friends no good—they would not rule the country. But "independence" answers for a catchword, just as did Wilcox's promise to "remove Dole" three years ago. It is a vote-making slogan—and as such Wilcox hopes to return, two years from next March, to the theater of his follies and failures.

Meanwhile the Home Rule county nominees are expected to keep their hands off—or their tongues in—and not stale the catch-word with much use.

Mr. Wilcox said that inasmuch as America had granted self government to Cuba and it had been stated in Congress that if the Filipinos were capable of self government, they would be given their independence, there was excellent reason why some form of autonomy should be given to Hawaii. It was necessary that this country should govern itself for there were laws which, while good for the mainland, were not good for these islands.

Mr. Wilcox forgets that Hawaii is annexed and that Cuba never has been. As for the Philippines they are not yet organized and it cannot be said what will be done with them.

Small farms are needed to get small farmers. The chief reason why at least a hundred families have not settled on the Hawaiian public domain in the last six months is that they could not get track of any suitable holdings through the Land office.

The captive guards of the Folsom convicts were probably released so that the fugitives could scatter in the mountains, each man for himself. By staying together the convicts would take the risk of being hemmed in, but by separating, some of the number will be pretty likely to give their pursuers the slip just as so many lone highwaymen have done.

HARMONY VS. HONESTY.

A great deal is said in organs of "the push" about the need of harmony in the Republican party of Hawaii at any cost; but the conscience of a good citizen naturally rebels at harmony with any man of shady civic reputation or with an object which is mercenary or predecease. It would be easy to have a harmonious world about us if honest men were content to let bad men have their way, and to accept at the behest of political and other conspirators the worst policies which might be hatched among them. But a world of that kind would be a bad place to live in. Agitation and combat are purifiers. The sea is pure because it is never still; the air is pure because of the storms that cleanse it; the earth produces the best fruits when it is stirred up; and it is criticism, and the knowledge that other men are ready to pounce upon any dereliction, which keeps civilized men from reverting to the original brute type.

Harmony of the kind the spoliators seek who call themselves Republicans are after in Hawaii, has already cost the party and the Territory a sad experience and a great price. It had been accepted when first offered. It might have given us Sewall for Governor. In the first Territorial convention it gave us the wide-open primaries which have been a curse to the party organization since; it gave us a legislative ticket made up, in large measure, of the enemies of the substantial and taxpaying Republicans; it accepted for Rulers had named against it. All was done in the name of harmony—but what did the Territory or the Republican party get out of it that was worth the having? We elected a so-called Republican legislature last year and now we have to live its record down. Wouldn't it have been wiser to have put in our best efforts to elect an honest and genuine Republican legislature even if we had failed at the polls?

It seems to the Advertiser that the chief duty of the Republican party of us the services, in a responsible post of government of Wm. H. Wright and James H. Boyd; and in the second convention it gave us a legislative ticket quite as offensive and disadvantageous to the Territory as the one the Home Hawaiai is to keep itself clean; to set an example here of really high-class nominations and admirable civic policies. If the aborigines win against these, well and good; all the sooner they will "cook their goose" at Washington where the policy of expansion is not going to be deliberately identified with misrule. Assuredly they ought not to have a chance to commit their follies and crimes in the Republican name; most assuredly decent Republicans, even in the sacred name of harmony, should not abet them in it.

Today we have the spectacle of men who have not yet accounted for the loss of public funds in their charge asking high honors of the Republican party and expecting to get them for harmony's sake. We have other men yearning to raid the treasuries so as to put the county campaign and its funds into their own itching palms and to nominate a ticket of their own stripe; and for harmony's sake the taxpaying Republicans are asked to keep their hands off. Are they going to do so? Are they going to settle down now and take it out in "takings" and bewailing things afterwards?

Or are they going into a fight for good government with all their strength, making the leis one of rebirth rather than of evanescence and dolor, nothing for harmony that is likely, in the long run, to make their party responsible for more embezzlement and mal-administration?

SMALL FARMING IN SIGHT.

The Advertiser's campaign for the small farmer, though pushed with difficulty, aroused a sentiment which brought about practical results. Enough money was got from the Legislature to begin the work of introducing diversified farming, and an Agricultural board was formed which has begun work in earnest. Even the land bureau has been stirred up to the point of issuing a pamphlet of information. On every hand now we hear of plans to grow sugar, castor beans, bluefields bananas, tobacco, Egyptian cotton, vanilla and various merchantable trees; and before long we may expect to see a bureau at work bringing in a desirable class of white immigrants.

There can be no better work for the Territory. For years Hawaii has let tens of thousands of acres lie idle as unworked gold mine—acres that are full of potential wealth, yet are either allowed to go to waste under lantana or are given up to ranges at the rate of ten acres to one cow. Some of this soil might be used for tobacco, which is one of the most profitable crops grown; the worst of it will grow sugar, which supplies the rich revenues of Yucatan in trade with the United States; and it is believed that Egyptian cotton, which is worth thirty cents a pound, and vanilla, which sells at from \$2 to \$10 a pound, are also feasible resources. Those who have our agricultural progress officially in hand are fixing things to start in a practical way by arranging for soil analyses so that the right thing will be planted in the right place, many of the agricultural failures of the past being due to the hit-or-miss habit of planting tobacco on silt land and corn and potatoes on coffee land and anything else anywhere that happened to be convenient.

The American farming era is now upon us. The seed is being planted and the crop is sure to grow. The time will be looked back upon, we believe, as one of those cycles which have marked the stages of steady progress in Hawaii. First was the trade in sandal wood; then came the whaling era; next came sugar; now comes, as a supplement to sugar, diversified farming, the production of everything that the islands can grow at a profit. In this last development are the germs of a greater prosperity than Hawaii has ever known and the development of our local system of government along American lines and at American hands.

The appointment of Theodore F. Lansing as Commissioner of Immigration is creditable to the Governor. The more men like Lansing who get on the better for the public service.

MR. IAUKEA ONCE MORE.

The public, like ourselves, will read Mr. Iaukea's letter, printed in this issue, with a sense of disappointment. His belief that the Advertiser had charged him with malfeasance in office and his naive confession that there were "spots" and "stains" on his skirts that mortal hands could not erase, led this paper, in assuring him that he was not meant at all, to inquire what these inexcusable marks might be? Among the many sorrows which afflict the life of a Honolulu newspaper writer in this vale of tears, a knowledge of any moral turpitude on Mr. Iaukea's part had not been included. For ourselves we had known him as a frugal and respectable hotel keeper, a colonel who had never set a ruthless squadron in the field nor imbruted his hands with the blood of his fellow man and as a most accomplished and useful valet to distinguished islanders traveling abroad, but we had never heard any one say that he had misappropriated public funds. That he should have inadvertently placed himself under suspicion of grave misdeeds was a circumstance that filled us with dismay; and acting upon a purely charitable impulse we offered him the use of these columns to make a clean breast and, if possible, by showing his mistakes had been mere pecadilloes, remove the harsh impression which was naturally given by his plaint that his case had been so bad man could do nothing for him—that only God could cleanse the spots and stains upon his record.

Yesterday, to this well-meant invitation Mr. Iaukea replied, but how inconclusively. The curtain, which was to rise upon an absorbing drama simply revealed a scolding Mr. Iaukea with much to complain of but nothing to confess or extenuate. A little time before he had leaped upon an eminence, hearing an echo of the word "malfeasance" and said, "This means me!" He had pointed to his skirts and shrieked "Unclean! Unclean!" And when the Advertiser in the politest of tones, asked him to tell "hat it all meant, he reprimanded it for "distorting" its language and making him ridiculous. As Heaven is our witness Mr. Iaukea was accurately quoted; nothing that he said was distorted; and if he looks ridiculous surely that is because he responded when the bell rang for somebody else and not because the caller expressed surprise at finding him there instead of the man he was looking for.

Of course Mr. Iaukea cannot hope to convince us that his alliance with the annexation party, and then with the Republican party was the "malfeasance in office" to which he referred in such distressed and inculpatory tones. That would hardly be, on the very day the Bulletin letter appeared, with its hints of a dark and gruesome past, Mr. Iaukea made the proud boast in the Home Rule convention that he had chosen the Republican party and would abide by it. He did not think it was a spot or stain on his record while talking to its enemies and surely he had not changed his mind an hour or two later when talking to its friends. So in all sadness we must hold Mr. Iaukea responsible for hiding those experiences away over which he grieved so much and accused himself so bitterly. Perhaps we may never know what they were.

And he has done another thing. He has taken his past and his uneasy conscience into the Wilcox party where they will feel most at home—where they will mingle with other pasts and other consciences on equal terms. A day or two ago he was going to "abide" with the Republicans forever but as the chances of office seemed to fade, he took himself to the fellowship where, he believes, offices will be more plentiful. Hence these tears. The Republican party will not seem like the old place without Curtis Iaukea—it will even have a different sound to the ear and a different odor to the nostril. In its conventions the party will be denied the rare spectacle of seeing Iaukea on four sides at once and proudly conscious of his importance on all sides. We shall all face a hiatus—a hole in the air; and seeing the great man not will remember him as the Unsolved Mystery as the Unconfessed official who once was with us but whom the ghost of a Record drove away in the direction of the party which asks no questions if you aren't white.

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Some of the evidence given in court yesterday recalls the fable of the wise Cadi and the merchant who was arrested for stealing four camels. Six witnesses testified that they saw the man steal the camels but as he was able to produce twenty-seven witnesses who did not see him steal them they let the man go.

Fortune on Klondike Farm.

TACOMA (Wash.), July 17.—W. M. Swinehart, formerly publisher of the Juneau Mining Record, is making a fortune operating at Fort Selkirk the most extensive farm in British Yukon or Alaska. For five years Swinehart has been a successful farmer in the north, becoming an enthusiastic believer in the agricultural possibilities of the great Yukon valley. His farm consists of 120 acres, the chief products of which are hay, oats, potatoes, turnips and other hardy winter vegetables. All of these are produced abundantly. Dawson and the surrounding country affording a good market at high prices. Potatoes yield about 200 bushels to the acre and a similar area produces three tons of oat or timothy hay.

A novel feature of the country is that timothy can be sown on day 1st and the hay crop cut the same season, due to the enormously rapid growth under the hot summer sun. Swinehart says his experience has demonstrated that twenty acres of his Fort Selkirk farm will yield a greater profit than his father's well tilled thousand acre farm in Wisconsin.

A lady informs the Advertiser that on going to the post office to mail letters she could not get near the table set out for the convenience of the public in affixing stamps. The table was completely occupied by eight or ten Portuguese idlers who sat upon it and swung their legs in contempt of everybody else.

LOCAL BREVIETIES

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Superintendent Cooper will leave for his official inspection of public works on Hawaii and Maui on August 11.

It was rumored about town last evening that Gov. Dole had decided to appoint Theodore Lansing Immigration Commissioner.

Applications for the positions of pilot at Mahukona and assistant harbor-master at Honolulu are under consideration by Superintendent Cooper.

Journals of Senate and House are nearing completion. The Senate will have a balance of its expense fund over, but the House authorities have scraped the bottom of their barrel.

Treasurer Kepoikai has been advised by Governor Dole, through the mail, that his view is correct as to the appointment of Commissioner of Immigration. It belongs to the Governor.

S. Ah Mi and about 112 others at Makaha, Maui, are reported to be considering the construction of a wharf there in opposition to Dr. Raymond. It is said they regard the doctor's wharf rates as excessive.

Officers of the Hawaiian Sugar Co., Ltd., for the first year are the following named: D. P. R. Isenberg, president; August E. Dreier, vice-president; H. W. Edmunds, general manager and secretary; W. H. Pain, treasurer; T. Lucas, director; Jas. F. Morgan, director; the general manager and the agent, directors.

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning.

THEY WANT TO REMAIN

Kaulapapa People Don't Want to Go.

Nearly all of the kokusas and the persons at the Settlement who were declared not to be suffering from the disease have petitioned the Board of Health to allow them to remain at Kaulapapa.

If anything is needed as a refutation of the statement that the lepers are not well treated at the settlement the petitions of some of the inmates read at the meeting yesterday would be ample. There were four petitions read of persons who protested strongly against leaving the tomb of "living death." In a number of cases, the petition was headed, in others the Board maintained the stand taken at the meeting held in the settlement.

Both Mrs. Jessie Kaeana and Mrs. Lahela Amaka, who asked that their husbands be allowed to come to the settlement as kokusas, were granted the desired permission upon the favorable report of Superintendent McVeigh.

C. Kopena, who was one of the kokusas ordered to leave the settlement by the Board of Health and whose permit was revoked to take effect August 31st, asked that the order be changed. He said that he had lived in the settlement for many years, and never once had he raised his voice against the Board of Health. Upon coming to the settlement he had sold his home outside, intending to remain for life and now he could not make a living outside. If the Board still insisted on its original order he asked that he be placed in a home somewhere else, otherwise he would become a beggar or a vagrant.

Supt. McVeigh, who was present, stated that Kopena had been a detriment to the settlement ever since he came there, and had told him that he would only leave on condition that he be given a home outside. Further he had refused to work since his admittance and had tried to influence other kokusas to defy the authority of the board. The petition was denied.

Mr. McVeigh said that when he had delivered the order to Kopena, the latter said: "Tell the board to go to me and go to stay anyway."

ALLOWED TO STAY.

Quite different was the case of Mr. and Mrs. Imlaha, who said that they did not wish to leave the settlement. They had no relatives outside and no home to which they might go, while the money they could obtain for what property they had, would not keep them in food for more than two days.

Mr. McVeigh asked that this couple be allowed to stay. He said the man was a quiet and industrious fellow, who kept a garden and whose services were required at the settlement. His wife had come to the settlement with her parents when a child and was also hardworking. The petition was granted.

ALSO WANTS TO STAY.

Jacob Simms also requested that he be allowed to remain. He was one of those placed on the suspect list but ordered to leave the settlement. Simms said in his petition that as he was a suspect it would be better for him to remain at the settlement, unless he was given a clean bill of health.

Supt. McVeigh reported that Simms was a negro who had been at the settlement for ten years, and in all that time had never done a lick of work. Besides he was a kicker from first to last, and had no ties within the settlement. Mr. McVeigh suggested that it would be a good thing to let him go and work for a living. The petition was denied.

OTHER MOLOKAI MATTERS.

The petition of Sam Kapiko and Kaluwal that they be allowed to visit their son at the settlement was granted.

The petition of Mrs. H. K. Aylett that she be allowed to take her young child to the settlement was denied.

RUMORS OF A BROKEN COMBINE

There have been a number of rumors around town lately that the agreement between the Wilder and Inter-Island Steamship Companies, whereby the ports of call on the other islands were evenly divided between the two companies, was being broken by the Inter-Island Co., which was encroaching on Wilder territory by sending a weekly steamer to Maui. It is said the Waialeale was making a regular run to that island, leaving here on Monday afternoons. President Kennedy of the Inter-Island Company however denied the rumors. He stated that the Waialeale is the only steamer licensed to carry explosives, and as the Maui people have to wait sometimes several weeks before getting the needed explosives, the Waialeale was sent out every Monday as a matter of convenience to them. She still makes her regular Kauai run.

There is another rumor to the effect that the Iwalani after returning from the other islands will be sent to Hilo and will make regular trips around the southern part of the big island, Hilo being the home port.

Superintendent Cooper yesterday went out with the commissioners—E. C. Winston, F. J. Wilhelm and H. Armistage—to view the premises for condemnation in the widening of Richards, below Queen street.

CABLED FOR FORESTER

Pinchot Asked to Send Hall at Once.

At the meeting of the Board of Agriculture yesterday Supt. Cooper was authorized to cable to Gifford Pinchot, head of the United States Forestry Bureau, to send William L. Hall to the islands immediately to lay out a plan of forestry work here. Mr. Hall is said to be one of the foremost foresters in the service of the government.

The correspondence which passed between Mr. Pinchot and Mr. Cooper is interesting as showing the purpose of the board in its work in the islands.

In his letter to the head of the forestry bureau Mr. Cooper inclosed a copy of the law which he said was enacted "through the earnest efforts of a few enthusiastic men who realized the importance of the work." Continuing he said:

"We now look to you for assistance in obtaining an expert forester. We are of the opinion that you are likely to know some one who is competent to undertake the work. We think that the man should not only have the necessary technical knowledge but should also have practical experience in forestry work in countries having similar physical and climatic conditions with this Territory."

"The conservation of our present forests is of course of prime importance, but we also desire to extend the forests over portions of the Islands where the ravages of cattle and other causes have destroyed the natural growth of both forests and underbrush."

"In planning the new forests, we desire, if possible, to grow trees that will hereafter not only be of service as forests but to be of the most practical use. For instance, we find that the Araucaria does well in many localities, as also the Acacia Melanoxyylon, the Grevillea Robusta and Casuarina Equisetifolia, all of which give promise of value as timber. Nearly all of the Eucalyptus do well, but so far we have found them fit only for fuel. At present all of our merchantable lumber is shipped in from the mainland."

"We are learning by experience, but time is precious with us, and we feel that much can be saved in this direction by having a man who can at once determine our line of action."

"We expect to have at our disposal an appropriation of \$250 per month for the salary of the Superintendent of Forestry. Knowing of your desire to further our work here, we trust that you may be able to nominate the proper man for our service."

I am Sir,
Very respectfully yours,
HENRY E. COOPER,
Secretary and Executive Officer."

MR. PINCHOT'S REPLY.

Mr. Gifford Pinchot in his reply says:

"Your letter of June 12th enclosing copy of the law which created a Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry for the Hawaiian Islands has been received, from the study that I have been able to give it the law seems to provide a thoroughly good basis for the protection and extension of your forests, which from Mr. Griffith's report are the prime objects to be accomplished. I congratulate you upon the excellent start."

The selection of a man to take control of the forest service of the islands, under this law, is of such vital importance that I have given very careful consideration to your request that I name a man for the position. While there are several men in the Bureau of Forestry who are well equipped by training and experience to undertake important forest work such as you have in Hawaii I feel that with my present information I do not know definitely enough how your service should be organized and what qualities will be required for your superintendent of forestry, to recommend just the right person for you."

"In this same case since I have not the time to make a personal study of your forest conditions I am convinced that the best course is to have Mr. William L. Hall, who is in charge of forest extension work in the Bureau, come to Hawaii, make a further study of the forest conditions and requirements of the islands, and give me a full report. I can then advise with you both as to a forest policy and a forester to take charge of your work."

"While this will delay somewhat the permanent organization of your forest service, it will, I am confident, insure a start in the right way and with the right man, besides which a few weeks delay is of little consequence."

"If this plan is satisfactory to your board Mr. Hall will plan to reach Hawaii early in August to begin his work."

"Yours very truly,

GIFFORD PINCHOT,

"Forester."

♦♦♦

The Oahu Cemetery Association will hold its annual meeting next Monday afternoon at the office of David Dayton, member of the organization from its inception more than a generation ago.

♦♦♦

A cablegram being received by Dr. F. H. Humphris requesting his presence in England, he left with Mrs. Humphris on the Aorangi and will be absent for about two or three months.

♦♦♦

The Turk outfit have left Beretania street and moved to Waikiki where they have hired a house of a hackman.

TOBACCO WRAPPERS WILL BE GROWN ON LARGE SCALE

Jared Smith With Assistance of Agricultural Board to Make Experiments on Louisson Place in Hamakua.

Experiments are to be made with tobacco on a large scale by Jared G. Smith, Special Agent in Charge of the Experiment Station, assisted by the Territorial Board of Agriculture. The Board at its meeting yesterday set aside the sum of \$1,200 for the use of Mr. Smith and the experiment is to be started at once upon the Louisson place in Hamakua, Hawaii, which, from tests so far made, is the land best suited for the cultivation of tobacco in the islands.

It is proposed to cultivate wrapper tobacco under cover at the Louisson plantation. Mr. Smith was present at the meeting and stated that he had been carrying on experiments with tobacco at the experiment station on Punchbowl under cloth, with the result that he had obtained from fifty to sixty pounds of apparently high grade tobacco. This had been forwarded to Washington for analysis but no report has been received as yet. At the Connecticut experiment station, Mr. Smith stated, on one acre of ground under cheese cloth cover there had been raised 1,400 pounds of commercial tobacco which sold for \$1.20 per pound. Mr. Smith had also caused experiments to be made of the various soils of the islands, and with the result that he had found the soil at the Louisson place to be the best adapted for tobacco culture of any in the islands. Mr. Louisson has promised to allow the free use of the land for the purpose of experiments for three years, and longer if desired. Mr. Smith stated that the expenditure of \$1,200 asked for would cover the cost of 7,000 yards of specially prepared cheese cloth and the frame work on which to erect it, also material, tools and labor necessary for the experiment.

The experiment is to be conducted by L. E. Conter of the United States Experiment Station who has been in charge, and who had made a special study of the raising and curing of tobacco at the station. Mr. Smith stated also that an analysis had been made of the soil in Porto Rico by the United States Agricultural Department. On the strength of this a New York firm had already clothed in and was cultivating 115 acres of land there in tobacco. Mr. Smith believes that we could do as well here with the cultivation of tobacco as elsewhere.

The amount asked by him for the experiment was unanimously allotted by the board.

PILOT LORENZEN LIBELS CLAVERING.

The S. S. Clavering is in further trouble as another salvage suit was brought against her yesterday. Pilot J. C. Lorenzen asks \$5,000 salvage for floating the vessel when she went on the reef some time ago, and claims that it was due to his skill, with the assistance of the tugs Fearless and Chas. Counselmann and the U. S. S. Iroquois that the steamer was finally rescued from her dangerous position.

The libellant, who is a pilot at this port, brings suit under the federal statute which provides for special compensation to pilots who board vessels which are in peril or distress. Lorenzen in his libel claims that he boarded the Clavering when she first went aground, and at the request of the Captain he immediately came ashore and notified the agents and the tug of the vessel's predicament. After doing this he returned to the steamer and at the request of the Captain of the Clavering he boarded that vessel when she was fast on the reef and in a dangerous position and took charge of all operations which were made to float her. As the work which he did required special skill on the part of a navigator in these waters he demands \$5,000 as compensation for services performed.

Captain Barton yesterday acquainted the London agents of the vessel with the new condition of affairs. Nothing has been heard as yet from the London agents in regard to the first salvage suit filed, that of the Fearless and the Chas. Counselmann. J. D. Spreckels & Bros., as owners of the Fearless and charterers of the Chas. Counselmann filed this claim for salvage on the 24th inst.

HILO -- KOHALA RAILROAD PROGRESS

AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY MEETS

The stockholders of the Kohala-Hilo railroad spent three hours last night discussing matters pertaining to the settlement of plans for reorganization, reaching a point where the principal question is the drawing up of an agreement. President Gehr said after the meeting:

"Affairs have progressed until it may be said that only the drawing up of papers remains. This will be done in time for the next meeting, Saturday evening. The question now is practically one of personality in the reorganization."

This is reported elsewhere means that there is strong objection from Hilo to the continuance in office of some of the men now connected with the paper road, when it is to be transferred to a right of way and equipped.

♦♦♦

The S. S. Coptic is due from the Orient early this morning. If she arrives on time, she will probably sail for San Francisco early in the afternoon.

♦♦♦

The S. S. Alameda is due from the Coast early this morning.

♦♦♦

A SCAR from a burn or scald is often dreaded more than the pain that is inflicted. Chamberlain's Pain Balm heals the injured part in less time than any other treatment and unless the injury is a severe one, no scar will be left. One application gives relief.

Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

♦♦♦

Allan Dunn is recovering from a sprained ankle caused by a fall from aloft while mending the rigging of a yacht at Pearl harbor.

♦♦♦

REFINING OF SUGARS AT HOME

Advantages Might Be Gained by Change.

Refining Hawaiian sugars at the mills, or at least in the islands, a topic which has been discussed often, is one which has engrossed the attention of such men as Edgar L. Lewis for a long time, and since his recent arrival from the Coast to devote his attention to the local business, Mr. Lewis has gone into the matter more thoroughly even than ever before. The subject appeals to Mr. Lewis the more since his business has always been that of a distributor of staples, and brings to the subject familiarity with the trade.

The 400,000 tons of sugar shipped and being shipped from these islands this year, at the low price of the raw product and the high price comparatively of the refined sugars, means a profit on Hawaiian sugar alone to the Trust of \$12,000,000, or more. This amount would be a material addition to the profits of local growers, and would mean a light investment for machinery at the modern mills. As it now stands there would be in the light of the testimony of some of the mill men, as given to Mr. Lewis, very little new machinery to be purchased to enable such mills as Ewa, Oahu, Puunene and the best of recent construction, to make granulated sugar, though of course there would have to be material investment to build a new refinery to melt over sugars or to make all grades. Discussing this matter yesterday Mr. Lewis said:

"In my opinion there should be greater attention given to a plan of securing all of the possible profits out of the great tonnage of sugars now being turned out in Hawaii. If the sugar cannot be refined at the plantations direct, then there could be secured such capital as would enable a combination of the planters to erect refineries at New York or Philadelphia. The refining of our product by a combination of planters would mean that Hawaiian sugar would become known as a staple article of pure cane sugar, and would find a market as such all the time. If there should be fear of the railroads making rates which would operate against the shipping of this product inland, the output might well be sold, for the present at least, at the coast ports along the Atlantic and Pacific, and in fact the inland might be reached by an all water route by shipping by way of New Orleans and the Mississippi river.

"If the fear is of the Trust driving the local product out of the market, that should not be entertained long, for it can be seen that as the producers of the raw material, the Trust would be losing \$10 to every \$1 lost by the local grower-refiners. This would mean a drain which would not be stood long by the Trust, and the result would be that the islands would secure material concessions or a share of the market, which is always sure for a staple article as sugar. A reduction of one cent a pound on the refined article, which would be a material cut for the Trust, would simply mean the cutting off of the profit to local refiners on the finished product, leaving them just the same profit as is now secured on the raw sugar. The price would have to come back to a profit-making basis, and that would mean the addition of \$20 to the price of each ton of local sugar. As the producers of the raw sugar the local refiners, under a combination, would be sure to have the long end of the bargain, and would come out all right.

"As to the details of handling, if at first it was deemed undesirable to undertake the boxing or barreling of sugars, they could be double bagged, and thus made ready for shipment, and later there might be the wooden containers added. Another side of this would be the bringing here of mechanics and skilled laborers, so that the expense of refining would mean that much money spent at home instead of being paid out abroad. In the local conditions there is little which should stand in the way of the earnest consideration of every plan which would mean the addition of any sum to the profits on sugars, and with such a production as that of the islands now, there would be no doubt of the success of the plan of making the finished product at home."

For further particulars and prices apply to

GRIP CONVALESCENCE

There's nothing better than Scott's Emulsion after the grip. When the fever is gone the body is left weak and exhausted; the nervous system is completely run down and vitality is low.

Two things to do: give strength to the whole body and new force to the nerves. Scott's Emulsion will do it; contains just what the worn-out system needs.

Rich blood, healthy flesh, resistive force, more and better nourishment are what Scott's Emulsion supplies to the convalescent.

Scott's Emulsion is the original and has been the standard emulsion of cod liver oil for nearly thirty years. Why buy the new, untried, cheap emulsions or so-called wines, cordials and extracts of cod liver oil, when you can buy what is sure to help you?

We'll send you a sample free upon request.
SCOTT & BOWEN, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

NOT A MURDER MYSTERY AFTER ALL

For a time yesterday it looked as though the Police were going to have an opportunity to unravel what might prove to be a Japanese murder mystery. Word was brought to the station that a Japanese photographer who has his shop at the corner of Maunaakea and King streets and his servant girl had not been seen for three days, and it was thought that they had come to some harm. Late yesterday afternoon however, a Japanese who lives on Kukui street came to the Police Station and said that he was taking care of the man who had supposedly disappeared and also the girl. It seems that the photographer was slightly insane or at least was acting queerly and was taking rest for a few days. The man did not explain, however, the wrecked condition in which the police found the studio. Susumago, the Japanese who was reported as missing, owned a large photographing establishment at the corner of Maunaakea and King streets and had a suite of offices on the second floor of the building. The servant lived in the same place. The proprietor of the block, Y. Anin, has been trying to collect the rent for several days and as the owner of the studio did not appear the matter was referred to the police.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, Detective Renear, Officers

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(Limited)
**AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
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99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

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In Lots to Suit.
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AGENTS FOR
The Ewa Plantation Company.
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The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.
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The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION. This successful remedy, used in the Continental Islands, has been introduced into the United States by Dr. Rostan, Joubert, Vespasian, and others, combines all the desirables to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed. **THERAPION** M. 3, removes its world-renowned and much-needed repairing and regenerations of the kidneys, pain in the back, and kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where other remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION, No. 3, for exhaustion, sleeplessness, debility, languor, consequences of dissipation, worms, overwork, &c. It has surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to those suffering from the enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION, No. 3, by the principal Chemists and Merchant throughout the world. Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. In ordering state which of the three numbers is required. This preparation is sent in white letters on a red ground affixed to every genuine package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,
Canadian Pacific Railway.

CANDIDATES FOR COUNTY PLACE TO BE NAMED LATER

(Continued from page 2.)

Kalaokalani gave a long and exhaustive exposition of the county law, and the rates of pay of the officials and their bonds. He reported also that to the committee of the convention to see if there would not be tendered a tour of the city in the street cars, the manager had said that the time was too short to make the arrangements, that a longer notice would be necessary to have the cars needed in order.

KANIHO ON COUNTY LAW.
Kaniho spoke at length upon the county law which was passed. He began by saying that true Home Rulers should be chosen for nomination. The Legislative members of the minority party were in fine humor when they found that they could elect one of their number as Speaker of the House, but they found little cause for their joy later. Thus too when the Home Rule County law was introduced it was native members who laid it on the table. Later Iaukea came to the Home Rulers and told them that there should be a conference between them and certain republicans, which when held resulted in the declaration that the bill should be brought up and supported, again the Home Rulers found themselves mistaken, for the very men who made the agreement went back upon it and the bill of the people was left to die. There are true Home Rulers, he said, and only these should be chosen for the work of preparing the people for county government.

J. M. Poepoe talked technically of the county form of government. He said that as the present law had been passed it must be taken at its face value and the people should go ahead and elect the best men. He went over the various officers and their bonds, and said that these last must be made perfect and the men chosen must be of the very best caliber so as to insure good government.

M. K. Koahou, of Hilo, said it was not the time to raise race questions but the party should proceed to choose the best men for the various places. If there are to be benefits from county government he said, these should be secured for the party. Makakau, of Lahaina, Keha of Kona and Z. Walukalani of Puna, spoke of the duty of selecting good men.

Moses Kaaukaula rose to ask when the candidates for county offices were to be named, saying it was close to time and asking if the nominations were to be made before or after the election. There was some talk but it ended with the adjournment of the convention to meet on the first Monday of July, 1904.

President Kalaokalani said after the convention that the only county convention yet called was that of Maui, which is to be held on September 8. He will visit the various counties and will call the conventions when the people seem most to desire their being held.

CHINESE LABORERS GET THEIR RIGHTS

Word was received at the Chinese Consulate yesterday to the effect that the Chinese Inspector at this port, J. K. Brown, had received instructions from Washington to release from custody two Chinese, Mok Kim, and Mok Bu by name who arrived from China on the City of Peking on June 28, but who were refused landing, although they had return permits. This is "first blood" in a controversy between the local Chinese Inspector, acting under regulations promulgated by the Immigration officials at Washington, and the Chinese Consulate at the latter contends, and the Inspector denies, that when an American Consul at a Chinese port acting on evidence before him as provided by Treaty, grants an extension of a laborer's permit to return, such act of the Consul is not subject to review by the Immigration or Customs officers here.

The two Chinese in question were registered laborers and left these islands to return to China some two years ago. These laborers were given their regular permits to be absent from the islands one year, but it is recognized that the American Consul in the city from whence any laborers might come can extend the permit of the Chinese if he finds after investigation that the conditions are such that the Chinamen could not well return within the time allowed by the permit. As in this case the two Chinese in question, Mok Kim and Mok Bu, were not able to return, and accordingly their time was extended by the American Consul in China. On returning to Honolulu, however, the men were stopped and refused landing by the Chinese Inspector at Honolulu.

The Chinese appealed to the Department of Commerce July 31. The Chinese appealed to Commissioner of Immigration Sargent at Washington, whose department was under the supervision of George R. Cortelyou, head of the Department of Commerce. Attorney C. W. Ashford prepared the brief for the Chinese which was sent to Washington and received several days ago. The Department evidently acted on the matter at once rendering a decision in favor of the Chinese and contrary to the decision of the local Chinese Inspector.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION. This successful remedy, used in the Continental Islands, has been introduced into the United States by Dr. Rostan, Joubert, Vespasian, and others, combines all the desirables to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed. **THERAPION** M. 3, removes its world-renowned and much-needed repairing and regenerations of the kidneys, pain in the back, and kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where other remedies have been powerless.

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TRUCE TO ARGUMENT IN THE MAGOON CASE

(Continued from page 1.)

ADMISSIONS CONCEDED.

Mr. Lightfoot asked if the Attorney General would admit that Magoon would testify to all the various things in his answer.

Justice Galbraith asked were all those things material.

Attorney General Andrews said he was just going to say he would admit the statements as evidence for respondent so far as they were material.

Cross-examined by Mr. Andrews: Have been attorney in two suits to put Mr. Sumner under guardianship; don't know that I was attorney for Sumner in the receiver suit, except by courtesy of Mr. Kinney; think I had no active part in case; my name was attached to two petitions for placing Sumner under guardianship, as an insane person.

Cross-examined by Mr. Andrews: Have been attorney in two suits to put Mr. Sumner under guardianship; don't know that I was attorney for Sumner in the receiver suit, except by courtesy of Mr. Kinney; think I had no active part in case; my name was attached to two petitions for placing Sumner under guardianship, as an insane person.

"Was it twenty-four hours?" the Attorney General asked.

Lawyers do not ordinarily work twenty-four hours," the respondent answered with some asperity.

STILL MORE WORK.

Respondent had consulted with Lewers & Cooke's bookkeeper about a lumber bill; advised with W. M. Campbell, builder of Summer's house; Campbell was not his client, though he drew up deeds and mortgages for him.

"ANYTHING ELSE, MR. MAGOON?"

In answer to this question the respondent emphatically ventured a vindication of his charge to Sumner.

SELF-VINDICATION.

"I will simply say right now," was his declaration, "that for the Rupert-Sumner suit alone that fee of \$4000 was a fair fee. I would not take \$5000 for the same work from any other man. It has nothing to do with Geo. Davis' fee. I worked as hard as if Davis was not in it at all. Davis went out and told Summer he could get that \$48,025 for him, and he did all that was in his power for him, as I did all that was in my power."

MRS. DAVIS'S PAYMENT.

Witness admitted receiving \$2500 in a former suit from Sumner and said he worked at it about ten days, but that had nothing to do with this case. As a legal proposition, Sumner had nothing to do with that money. Geo. Davis got it for Mrs. Maria S. Davis from B. F. Dillingham to procure the signing of the deed to the harbor property.

THE BIG FEE.

"It is true Summer offered me \$2500 for my fee," witness replied to a question. "He came to me to talk about my fee. Up to that day I never had said anything about my fee. He asked me what I wanted and I said I would prefer to leave it to him. His offer of \$2500 was a surprise to me, for I thought he would offer me more than \$4000. He never said a word when I proposed \$4000 but that it was all right, and he drew a check for \$2000, the other \$2000 coming from cash brought back by Wyllie Davis. It was the most trying litigation in which I was ever engaged during all my practice as an attorney. I wrote two receipts; made a mistake and put July instead of June."

To Attorney General—in receiving payment of \$4000 from Mr. Sumner witness said he considered all of his services, which he forthwith began to recount. First he had got the money from the Bishop; attended to payment of \$10,000 to the Bishop for the church, canceled the will, deposited the money for Sumner; agreed to make out a deed of the property to Sumner, which he did—that is, made a draft of it.

NOT LONG JOB.

Mr. Andrews—Most of these matters were attended to in half an hour?

Mr. Magoon—it was not a long time, might have been half or three-quarters of an hour.

Q.—It did not take a great amount of brain power to cancel the will?

A.—Well, it takes the usual amount of skill to do it properly. Some would do it by burning; I preferred to cancel it by writing across the face of the will.

MANIFOLD SERVICES.

The remainder of Mr. Magoon's cross-examination was divided between the Attorney General and the Court. It brought out a long category of services the respondent had rendered Sumner, together with his estimates of their value as gauged by what he would charge others.

REMNUNERATION AGAIN.

Justice Galbraith asked if respondent had not in mind the payment of \$2500 to Geo. Davis when he asked for \$4000. He answered that the entire \$6000 would not have been an unreasonable fee for the work. Davis did not get enough if he had done all the work himself. He would have considered \$5000 right for himself.

Justice Galbraith—Then the reason you asked Sumner to fix the fee was that you thought he would give you more than \$4000?

Magoon—Yes.

OTHER POINTS.

Respondent delivered a psychological discourse on Sumner's condition, the point of which was that he was very firm when he set his mind on anything.

The decree by Judge De Bolt, dismissing the insanity petition, was not made until after the settlement between the parties. Geo. A. Davis wrote the decree. Sumner was on the stand several days and it was Judge De Bolt's opinion that he was sane.

Mr. Lightfoot conducted a further direct examination to bring into relief certain things in the answer.

To further questioning by Justices Galbraith and Perry, the respondent said he could not remember whether he or Peters drew up the deed of trust. He must have advised about it. The drawing up of a deed of trust or a will was one of the chief tests of a lawyer's ability, he said in the same connection. He would not say that

BIG SUIT FULLY ON

Rulings by Judge De Bolt Made Yesterday.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Judge De Bolt gave two rulings yesterday in the big real estate suit of Mrs. Emma Claudia Spreckels against Claus Spreckels. In the morning he denied the motion to set aside service and quash summons, while in the afternoon he confirmed as good the authority shown by Humphreys & Watson to represent the plaintiff. The great contest therefore now on.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

Objections have been filed by Kinney, McClanahan & Bigelow to plaintiff's proposed interlocutory decree in the case of Hannah Markham vs. Uwin Johnson. It is set forth that the plaintiff's bill alleged actions by the defendant only from January, 1882, on and prayed an accounting only for the period covered in the bill. Therefore it is contended she cannot at the present date sue in and ask to extend that accounting back twenty years farther.

The second objection is that under no circumstances can the plaintiff have an accounting against the defendant further back than September 26, 1894, as up to that time Curtis P. Iaukea was acting as the guardian of the defendant and the rents and profits were collected by him. To go back further is to attempt to get an accounting from the guardian without making him a party to the record. The final objection is that under no circumstances can the plaintiff get an accounting for more than six years preceding the date of the filing of the complaint. It is argued at length that the burden of proving that the statute of limitations has not run in the matter is upon the plaintiff. The contending parties in this case are sisters.

PROBATE MATTERS.

Charles L. Wight, guardian of Wilder Wight, a minor, submits final accounts with a petition for discharge, as the ward has come of age. He has received \$22,800.35 and expended \$22,736.78, leaving a cash balance of \$63.57. The inventory shows property of the ward remaining in the guardian's hands amounting in value to \$6331.67.

Judge Gear has signed a decree approving the accounts of John Hind, executor of the estate of Robert Robson Hind, which showed receipts of \$31,185 and payments of \$37,251.10. The decree also contains an order of distribution to the following effect: To John, George U., Robert and Jas. Matthew Hind, Eleazar Margaret Scherstein, nee Hind, and Augustine Douglas McBryde, each an equal, undivided one-sixth part of the personal property, also one-sixth of the real and mixed property.

INJUNCTION.

Young Wal has brought an injunction suit against H. E. Cooper, Superintendent of Public Works, and Lord Belser, contractors, to restrain them from taking possession or interfering with certain land in Kamailihi for the purpose of widening and straightening the government road. Complainant filed a \$200 bond yesterday with James H. Boyd as surety.

CONSPIRACY CHARGED.

V. O. Teixeira, A. J. Lopez, J. G. Perregal, Victorino Carreira and Manuel Gomez, stockholders of the American Dry Goods Association, have brought an action against that company, L. B. Kerr & Co., and L. B. Kerr, charging defendants with conspiracy to wreck the American Dry Goods Association. They allege that they were owners of 47½ shares of the stock of the American Dry Goods Association and that Kerr acquired a majority of the stock of the corporation and then proceeded to so conduct the business that it did not compete with the business of L. B. Kerr & Company, but was absorbed by the latter company so that the stock held by the plaintiffs became valueless. Henry E. Hightower is attorney for the plaintiffs.

AUSTIN MORTGAGE.

Charles R. Hemenway, trustee of Herbert C. Austin in bankruptcy, has filed an answer in the mortgage suit of Bishop & Co. vs. Marian R. Austin and himself. He leaves petitioners to their proof.

Fumigated Four Times.

The bark Olympic has finished discharging her cargo of nitrate and is awaiting a load of sugar. The Olympic has been some time discharging her restrictions placed on her. As she came from an infected port in Chile she has been fumigated four times since arriving here and was compelled to pull out into the stream every night. The wharf at which she lay during the day was made rat-proof. Every precaution was taken with the vessel and cargo on account of the quarantine. The expenses of moving and other incidental expenses were such that the Olympic will not realize much profit from the trip.

Item of his work was worth \$500, he just lumped all together.

The settling of Stewart's fee was worth \$25; the Lewers & Cooke business, \$50.

He did not charge a client for every day he went into court.

The matter of time was not the thing in drawing the trust deed, it was the work.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. of Berlin.**Fortuna General Insurance Co. of Berlin.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR SUGAR CROP

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammonium it has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

NITRATE OF SODA

(The Standard Ammonite) fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletins giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director.

12-16 John St., New York,
U. S. A.

Combs in the Asylum.

J. J. Combs, the man who was caught in a meat safe at the Moana Hotel by Detective McDuffie last week, has been committed to the Insane Asylum. From the time that he was arrested he has been particularly offensive in his remarks towards the police officers and others and spent his time in jail singing and inventing bad names for the officers. He finally became so abusive that he was placed in a cell by himself, but here he raved and stormed even worse than before. Although he has been placed in the Insane Asylum, the police have come to the conclusion that Combs was only shamming insanity.

The Board of Dental Examiners will hold an examination of candidates for license on Friday next.

THAT FATAL NEGLECT.

A tremendous majority of the evils in the world arise from mere neglect. The worst diseases we suffer from and die of, steal on us unawares. A bleeding wound, or a sudden sharp pain, we jump to relieve either of them in a twinkling. But a dull feeling in the head, loss of appetite, failure of force and snap, a little feverishness at night, gloom and depression about nothing in particular, a tendency to be irritable over trifles, why should you be anxious on these grounds? No doubt they will pass off like a drifting cloud and you will be all right again. We are apt to reason thus, and fancy these symptoms to have no serious meaning. Unchecked and only half understood the trouble creeps on until it culminates in local organic disease difficult to cure. The blood poisons, of which the feelings named are signs and warnings, may end in any one or more of a dozen things; lung, heart, liver or nervous disorders, or in some wasting process in which life melts away like snow before a warm wind. You may prevent it by using

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION which will surely and speedily cleanse the blood of its deadly load, stimulate the appetite, infuse new power into the nerves, clear the foggy brain, set the digestive mill in full operation, send the doleful worries flying from the mind, and soon make all things new. But don't neglect yourself any longer, don't trust fortune. This effective remedy is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. "It cannot disappoint." Acts from the first dose. Genuine sold by chemists here and throughout the world.

IMMIGRATION STATION FOR KAKAAKO REEF BLUEFIELDS BANANAS

(Continued from Page 3.)

until the series of trials of the men already indicted, which will not come till next October.

The breaking down of the health of Postmaster General Payne is one of the regrettable incidents of the investigation. The man is much worried over developments and reluctantly absents himself from Washington but the heat has been so intense for a man like him, who is not acclimated, that he is simply unable to withstand it. He has just returned from a brief trip to the Catskills and forthwith will go away on a ten day ocean voyage, sailing down the Potomac and thence to Boston, returning by the same route. It is doubted if Mr. Payne remains in Washington much more till after the middle of September.

Politicians are pricking up their ears over recent warnings that the postal scandals are likely to be made a text in next year's campaign. The statement has frequently been made that if President Roosevelt carried out his declared policy of investigating the Department thoroughly, it could only injure to his benefit. That is the prevailing opinion here, but it is nevertheless noted that in a recent utterance, known to have been inspired by ex-President Cleveland he dwelt upon the importance of administrative reform as an issue in the next Presidential campaign. At the Tammany Fourth of July celebration the letters of David B. Hill and others touched the same chord.

Disclosures in other departments, where no serious investigation is in prospect, may aid such a Democratic purpose. The implication of Representative Littauer, of New York, in big contracts for gloves for the army, is one of the cases in mind, it having been brought out by a hearing in a certain bankruptcy proceeding in New York city. The prevalence of Congressmen being interested in contracts with the government is also another item on which the opponents of the administration are seizing. Meanwhile President Roosevelt is applying the pruning hook vigorously and it remains to be seen whether he will not slash widely enough to satisfy the popular mind that crooks and grafters must seek refuge during his administration.

MARYLAND POLITICS.

The gubernatorial campaign in the adjoining State of Maryland is closely watched from the Capital this summer because it means a vast deal to the political fortunes of Senator Arthur P. Gorman, a possible nominee for the Presidency by the Democratic party. Maryland has been wavering in allegiance during the last eight years, going Democratic sometimes and Republican sometimes but voting for McKinley at both of the last presidential elections. If the Democrats carry the State by a big majority this fall it will put Mr. Gorman firmly in the saddle and give him added prestige with the party throughout the nation. As the Republicans there are badly divided and quarrelling fiercely among themselves the Democratic prospects are bright but there is a big independent vote in Maryland and one can not foretell which way it will go.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

HAVE SAILED OVER YESTERDAY ON THE WATERFRONT 700,000 KNOTS

The R. M. S. S. Aorangi, of the Canadian-Australian line, which has just arrived from Vancouver, is the first vessel to enter Sydney under the new mail contract between the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia. It is interesting to note that her commander, Captain J. D. Sydney Phillips, and the purser of the vessel, Mr. F. E. Bellmaine, are the only two officers at present employed in the service who entered it at its inception in 1893. Both gentlemen joined the company in June, and sailed in the R. M. S. S. Warrimoo on her first voyage to Vancouver. Captain Phillips was then third officer, and was gradually promoted until he attained command of the R. M. S. S. Aorangi in August, 1899, being transferred to the R. M. S. S. Warrimoo shortly afterwards. In November, 1901, he was again appointed to the command of the R. M. S. S. Aorangi, and has held it ever since. Mr. Bellmaine joined the Warrimoo as assistant purser, was appointed purser in charge about three years later, and was transferred to R. M. S. S. Aorangi with Captain Phillips in November, 1901. During this time forty-five round voyages have been made across the Pacific by them, the distance covered being upwards of 700,000 knots. By a singular coincidence they arrived at Sydney on the first voyage of the new contract on the same date as they sailed from Sydney on their initial voyage.—*Sydney Herald*.

Supt. McVeigh in Town.

J. D. McVeigh, superintendent of the Leper Settlement, arrived on the Lehua yesterday. The Lehua was late arriving at the settlement, owing to the fact that she made a call at Lanai on this trip. Three of the inmates of the settlement who were released when the Board of Health made its last visit to the settlement came down on the Lehua. The rest will follow at a later date.

Last Saturday evening there was an entertainment given at Beretania Hall, which was a great success. It consisted of theatricals and an athletic exhibition, the latter given under the direction of Silas Carter, who is the leading man of the settlement athletic club. McVeigh states that the pyramid and other work of the exhibition was as good as he has seen anywhere.

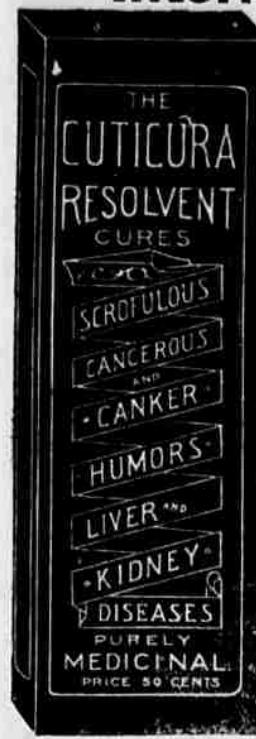
Owing to the fact that the last baseball game ended in a rather disagreeable manner owing to some of the decisions given by the umpire, there has been no baseball at the settlement for some time. McVeigh hopes that matters will be straightened out before long so that the game may be resumed.

Professor Rebec lecture at the Summer school yesterday morning.

SPRING HUMOURS Complete External and Internal Treatment

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. Town & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. Brit. African, Deacon, London, Lyra, Cape Town, Durban, and Port Elizabeth. French, Paris, and Lyons. Amer. Boston, Sole Proprietor, Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Spring Humours," post free.



There's satisfaction in drinking

PRIMO LAGER

It is a scientific brew of the finest imported hops and pure barley malt. It is guaranteed absolutely pure.

LOWELL CARTRIDGE FACTORY BLOWN UP

LOWELL, Mass., July 29.—A most disastrous explosion occurred today in the works of the United States Cartridge company. The accidental explosion of a cartridge cap set off a line of powder explosives which killed workmen and spread panic among the operatives. Fifteen are known to have been killed, nine are missing and a large number seriously injured.

The display of nightblooming cereus on the walls at Oahu College will be at its best this evening. The management of the college has made a request that admirers of the great blossoms refrain from picking them until after 9:30 o'clock, so that as many visitors as possible may have the pleasure of viewing the display.

N. W. Aluli, the new assistant in the Attorney General's office, began work yesterday.

SHALL WE DISPUTE

The Opinions of Scores of Our Fellow Citizens.

Residents of Honolulu, like other American citizens, in making an investment want to be sure of getting the worth of their money. They want to know all the whys and wherefores, and in a direct ratio to the value of the investment they burrow and ferret until satisfied with the collateral. Take an instance in the realm of proprietary articles. If we know of a friend who has been cured we have some faith in the preparation; if we know of two or three our faith increases. If the cures reach scores all well known citizens, anyone who still maintains that there is nothing beyond ordinary merit in the said preparation, can safely be left to the care of his fellow tax-payers. If he wishes to pick a quarrel with them on the question of their judgment and veracity, he has ample opportunity in Honolulu to do so. Begin with this case.

Mr. H. H. Smythe, of Inter-Island S. Co., this city, writes to tell us that he was afflicted with a lame back for a number of years. "Ascribing the cause of this to the kidneys and hearing about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They relieved me so much that I am perfectly satisfied with the result of having taken them, and can recommend the pills to others, suffering from backache."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are becoming popular in Honolulu because they are always endorsed by Honolulu people.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TALK OF FORESTRY.

There was some discussion also of forest trees. Mr. Thurston stated that Mr. Gifford had suggested that Florida pine could be made to grow here and would make good timber trees. Mr. Smith favored the idea and said he could see the Egyptian cotton was as good a staple as could be raised in Egypt. He had sent samples of both varieties to Washington, but no report had been received upon them. The cotton had been planted in March and was matured in the middle of August of the same year. Mr. Smith thought that the Egyptian cotton, which at present is raised only in Egypt, could be successfully grown in Hawaii. He said also that it was worth twice as much as the ordinary cotton, bringing from fifteen to thirty cents per pound. The special value is due to the fact that the Egyptian cotton is of twisted fibre and can be mixed with silk, which cannot be done with the ordinary cotton.

RECONSTRUCT NURSERY.

Mr. Cooper suggested also that headquarters for the department might be established at the government nursery on King street. He said that the building now used as sleeping quarters for the laborers could be reconstructed and fitted up for the board. Mr. Cooper is to have plans drawn. The bungalow was at one time to be taken as headquarters but the military refused to give up any part of it.

Nippon Maru Fumigated.

The Japanese steamship Nippon Maru on arriving at San Francisco on July 20 was placed in quarantine for fumigation. She went on the dry dock at Hongkong and under a new regulation of the marine hospital service she had to be fumigated at San Francisco. She was the first liner arriving from the Orient to come under the new law.

Mr. Smith also asked the Board for an allowance of \$500 to be used in the importation of banana suckers from the West Indies and Nicaragua. He stated that the Department of Agriculture annually sent out agents to make collections.



ARRIVED.

Tuesday, July 28.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau ports at 5:23 a. m. with 8110 bags sugar, 42 hogs, 39 head cattle, 1 sheep, 19 crates, chickens and turkeys, 1 cow, 1 calf, 66 bags taro, 28 bags awa, 17 bags coffee, 2 koa logs, 52 pds. Koa wood, 38 kegs and tins butter, 175 bds. bananas, 23 crates cabbages, 65 crates fruit, 300 packages sundries.

Am. schr. Solano, Rosich, 60 days from Newcastle.

Stmr. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai ports, at 9:30 a. m.

Wednesday, July 29.

S. S. Doric, Smith, from San Francisco at 8 a. m.

S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, from Sydney, Brisbane and Suva at 8 a. m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai at 7:15 a. m. with 2050 bags sugar, 19 bags rice, 32 empty carboys, 18 blbs. pol, 2 horses, 76 pkgs. sundries; schr. Ada from Kauai ports at 9:30 a. m.

Thursday, July 30.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Hanaele, Kalihui, Kliauea, and Anahola at 8:10 a. m. with 339 bags rice, 11 packages sundries.

Stmr. Maui, Bennett, from Hamakua ports and Kawaihae at 9:15 a. m. with 6,324 bags sugar, 71 head cattle and 61 packages sundries.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Bennet, from Koolau ports at 8 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, July 28.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Honoka'a and Kukuhiae at noon.

Stmr. J. A. Cummings, D. Bennett, for Koolau ports, at 8 a. m.

Gaso, Schr. Eclipse, Gahan, for Maui and Kohala ports and Kailua at 5 p. m.

Sloop Kalulani, for Pearl Harbor, at 10 a. m.

Am. bkt. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, for San Francisco at noon.

Stmr. Kinu, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports at noon.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports at 5 p. m.

Wednesday, July 29.

Stmr. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai, Maui and Lanai ports at 5 p. m.

S. S. Doric, Smith, for the Orient at 10 p. m.

S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, for Victoria and Vancouver at 4 p. m.

Thursday, July 30.

Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Underwood, for Laysan Island, at 11:30 a. m.

Br. ship Dechmont, Hinrich, for Puget Sound at 4 p. m.

S. S. Nebraskan, Greene, for Kauai at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Kauai ports at 5 p. m.

*** PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Mauna Loa, July 28, from Kauai—J. A. Kennedy, D. Kennedy, R. E. Maynard, W. G. Ogg, E. Kaiser, Miss Kahanu, Mr. Buchanan, C. W. Will and wife, S. Kennedy, Clarence Crowell; from Kona, J. Enriques, K. Hashino, J. D. Almoku, Queen Liliuokalani, Miss Myra Helelula, A. Trask, Jason Almida and wife, Miss Kahanu, Charles Cowan, M. F. Scott, W. C. Dobbs, J. A. Maguire, Dr. W. B. Deas, J. Mana and wife; from Maui ports, Miss I. Kaukau, Mrs. K. Dudoit and child, C. D. Lufkin, W. Robb, W. H. Crawford and wife, A. W. Aluli, Mrs. M. L. Hesse, Rev. G. L. Pearson, Rev. K. Wenzelus and 38 deck.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Ke Au Hou, July 30, from Kauai ports—Z. Kakinia, wife and four children and 8 deck.

Departed.

Per stmr. Kinu, July 28, for Hilo—T. Aoki, Mrs. Schofield, Miss W. Halt, Miss M. Ahrens, William McKay, Maj. Purdy, L. M. Whitehouse and wife, Miss E. Dudoit, Miss M. Kellner, A. G. Serrao, W. E. Skinner, Mrs. R. D. Walbridge, Rev. J. Namoku, R. Hawhurst, Jr.; for the Volcano, J. A. Williams, Mrs. E. A. Oss and daughter, N. H. Swaine and wife, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, T. M. Brown; for Lahaina, V. W. Straub, Mrs. N. Holden; for Maalaea, H. O. C. Isenberg, D. B. Murdoch and wife, John Hind, E. A. Irish and wife, Miss Van Deen, for Kawaihae, C. A. Widemann, wife and 2 children.

Per stmr. Claudine, for Maui and Hawaii ports, July 28, for Kauai; C. D. Lubbin, Miss MacGoun, C. W. Dickey, Miss C. M. Snow, Miss K. L. Snow, Miss Slankard, Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. Renwick, E. Sanger, C. G. Day, Miss B. James, Mrs. P. Kanul, Marie O'Sullivan, C. Oss, Chung Wo, Miss de Lima, Gang Young, W. J. Coehlo, Mrs. McGerrow, Mrs. H. R. Eckard and child, C. D. Lovell; for Lahaina, S. B. Fujiyama, F. J. Cross, Father Weneles; for the Volcano, Miss Ray Krabs.

Per stmr. Mikahala, for Kauai ports, July 28—J. H. Hale, A. D. McBryde, E. E. King, B. Wagner, Geo. Cooke, Geo. P. Cooke, W. A. Coney, J. H. Coney, Pong Ho and 45 deck.

Per stmr. Kauai from Kauai ports, July 29—Miss Kau, Mrs. Malum, Mrs. R. A. Cooke, Master A. A. Cooke, Mrs. Molu and child, Miss M. Turner, Master M. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Kauai and 3 children, L. B. Yuen, Shiochi, Mr. Ryoma, Mr. Matsusita, Mr. Marakoshi, Mrs. Toma, Mrs. Sukawa and child and 83 deck.

Per schr. Robert Lewers, for Laysan Island, July 30—Guilford Whitney, Sherwood Lowrey.

Rev. Wm. Morris Kincaid, pastor of Central Union church, is expected home from his Holy Land tour in the steamer Alameda today. In Congregational circles the proposal has been discussed of having a bevy of Sunday school children strew flowers in the path of the pastor as he comes ashore.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

Shipping Notes.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Alameda is due from the Coast early Friday morning.

The Kinu sailed for Hilo and way ports yesterday at noon.

The tug Elea has gone on the Marine Railway for an overhauling.

The S. S. Aorangi is due from the Colonies early this morning.

The steamer Lehua sails at 5 o'clock this afternoon for Molokai ports.

The Claudine and the Mikahala sailed on their regular runs last evening at 5 o'clock.

The barkentine S. G. Wilder sailed for San Francisco with a load of sugar yesterday afternoon.

The S. S. Nebraskan will sail this afternoon for Kahului to discharge freight and load sugar.

The Robert Lewers will probably sail the latter part of the week for Laysan Island for a load of guano.

The barkentine Coronado will not be able to sail until the latter part of the week as she has not yet got a full cargo of sugar.

The S. S. Doric will probably arrive from San Francisco late this afternoon. She will have eight days' later mail and it is alleged that libellee deserted libellant in the February following.

DELEGATE IS SUED.

Suit has been brought by the Bergstrom Music Co. against Delegate Jonah K. Kalanianaole for \$221

alleged to be balance due on account. The case is pending before Judge Dickey and is reported to be near to a settlement out of court. The petition recites that the amount is due for "a balance of the purchase price of certain goods, wares and merchandise delivered to the defendant by the plaintiff upon the special instance and request of defendant."

A bill of particulars is also filed showing the amount to be due for a piano, piano tuning, and music.

Judge De Bolt has signed orders for default in the two foreclosure of mortgage suits by W. O. Smith, trustee for Anton Lidgate, and W. O. Smith, Henry Waterhouse, trustees under the will of W. C. Lunali, deceased, as Mortgagors, dated the 28th day of September, A. D. 1900, and recorded in the Registry Office in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 214, on pages 249 to 254, the said Mortgagors intend to foreclose said mortgage for breach of the conditions therein contained, to-wit: the non-payment by said Mortgagors of the principal sums of two certain promissory notes of said Mortgagors for five thousand dollars each, when due, and the non-payment of the interest thereon, and also the non-payment of the rents due under the terms of certain leases by said mortgagee pledged, according to the covenants and agreements in said mortgage contained.

Notice is also hereby given that pursuant to said authority all and singular the lands and property, real, personal and mixed, including leaseholds, in said mortgage described, and also all the property described in that certain supplementary mortgage or deed of correction, dated May 3, 1901, recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 222 on pages 234 to 236, the same being supplementary to and intended as a part of the said mortgage of September 28, 1900, hereinabove referred to, and all improvement of any and all of said property, will be sold by said Mortgagors at public auction at the auction room of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the twenty-ninth (29th) day of August, A. D. 1903, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and supplementary mortgage, and therein described, and intended to be sold as aforesaid, is described as follows:

As per Schedule "A" of said mortgage, the following property:

1. A portion of the land described in R. P. (Grant) 1694 to Naaimakohi,

situate at said North Kona, and being the same premises conveyed to said Amelia G. Silva by said M. F. Scott, dated July 22, 1897, recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 173, page 67.

2. A portion of the land described in L. C. A. 10400 to said Naaimakohi, situate at said North Kona, and being the same premises conveyed to said Amelia G. Silva by said M. F. Scott, dated July 22, 1897, recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 173, page 67.

3. Five (5) shares of the Hui Aloa of Holualoa, North Kona, described in said deed of M. F. Scott.

4. That certain lease of the Ahupua'a of Kaumalama, assigned to said Amelia G. Silva by said deed of M. F. Scott, dated July 22, 1897, recorded in said Registry Office, Oahu, in Liber 213, pages 439 to 442, the mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property covered by said mortgage, and the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that notice of this Order, in the English language, be published in the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, a newspaper printed and published in Honolulu for three successive weeks, the last publication to be not less than two weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

It is ordered, that Monday, the 7th day of September, A. D. 1903, at ten o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court at the Court room of the said Court at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that notice of this Order, in the English language, be published in the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, a newspaper printed and published in Honolulu for three successive weeks, the last publication to be not less than two weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Further particulars can be had of W. O. Smith, trustee for mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, July 10, 1903.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
MARY S. PARKER,
HENRY WATERHOUSE,
Trustees under the Will of W. C. Lunali, deceased,

recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 177 on pages 101 to 104; to-wit:

1. All that parcel of land known as Lot 31; being the same premises conveyed to said Alii Akai by deed of C. W. Nam, dated June 3, 1899, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 120, page 121. Together with all the rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Terms: United States Gold Coin.

Deeds at the expense of the pur-

chaser.

For further particulars apply to Wil-

iam O. Smith, Judd Building, Hono-

lulu.

Dated Honolulu, July 9, 1903.

J. W. LEONHARD,
Mortgagee.

By his attorney-in-fact,

W. O. Smith.

Office in Liber 159, page 40;

Second: Lots 10 and 11 of said Block

6A of said Lot 31; being the same premises conveyed to said Alii Akai by deed of C. W. Nam, dated June 3, 1899, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 120, page 121. Together with all the rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

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